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Short Catechism

— OF —

CHURCH HISTORY

— FOR THE —

Higher Grades of Catholic Schools.

BY THE

Rev. J. H. Oechtering.



ST. LOUIS, MO., 1899.
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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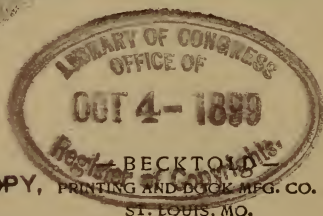
St. Louis, Mo., January 16th, 1899.

IMPRIMATUR.

† JOHN J. KAIN,
Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., January 18th, 1899.

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PREFACE.

THE CATECHISM OF CHURCH HISTORY which is herewith presented to the public, will receive a cordial welcome from our Catholic teachers. The educational value of history is universally conceded, and no history has such lessons of wisdom and conduct to teach as that of the Church, which is the continuation of the life and work of Our Divine Lord. It is His permanent, visible presence in the world. It is the continuous verification of His words that the gates of hell shall not prevail. It is all-important, therefore, that the young be made acquainted with the leading facts of Church History, and a Catechism of Church History offers the simplest and most effective means of imparting to them this knowledge. The author of the present volume has had long experience as a pastor and teacher, and it is confidently believed that in publishing this work, he renders a genuine service to our schools.

J. L. SPALDING,

Bishop of Peoria.

Peoria, March 10, 1899.

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INTRODUCTION.

Christ and His Church.

Q. What is the central and greatest event in the history of God's dealings with man?

R. The central and greatest event in the history of God's dealings with man is the Redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

Q. Had this event been foretold in ancient times?

R. The coming of the Redeemer had been promised by God to our first parents after their fall, and this promise had been renewed to the patriarchs of old.

Q. Did the hope of the coming Redeemer remain alive in the ancient world?

R. The heathen nations, who had apostatized from God and fallen into idolatry, retained only an obscure and distorted tradition of the future incarnation of God and the Redemption.

NOTE.—Suetonius and Tacitus, writers of ancient pagan Rome, have left it on record that about the time of the birth of Christ the world was full of rumors about a mysterious power, which, according to old traditions, was to rise in Palestine and rule the whole world.

Q. Which people was chosen by God in this general apostasy to preserve fully the hope of the coming Redeemer?

R. The people of Israel was chosen by God to fully preserve the hope of the

coming Redeemer, and to prepare and foreshadow the coming kingdom of God on earth.

Q. How did God sustain Israel in this mission?

R. God sustained Israel in this sacred mission by frequent prophecies and His miraculous protection and guidance of the nation.

Q. When did God fulfill his promise of the coming Redeemer?

R. God fulfilled his promise and prophecies about the coming Redeemer when he sent His only begotten Son, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary.

Q. How has Christ redeemed the world?

R. Christ has redeemed the world by his passion and death on the cross.

Q. What has Christ done in order to insure for all times to the world the fruits of His redemption?

R. In order to insure for all times to the world the fruits of His redemption, He established His Church.

Q. How did Christ establish His Church?

R. Christ established His Church by choosing and appointing His apostles as bishops over His flock, and one of them,

St. Peter, as the supreme head. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." (Matt. 16, 18.)

Q. Which powers did Christ give to His Church, in order to bring the fruits of the Redemption to mankind?

R. Christ gave to His Church a three-fold power:

1. To teach all nations His divine truth. (Matt. 28, 19-20.)

2. To administer His grace by the Holy Sacrifice of the altar and the Sacraments. (St. Luke 22, 19; St. Matt. 28, 19; St. John 20, 23.)

3. To guide and rule the lambs and sheep of His flock. (St. John 21, 17.)

Q. How did Christ enable His Church to fulfill this divine commission?

R. 1. He promised that He would be with His Church even unto the consummation of the world. (Matt. 28, 13.)

2. He sent the Holy Ghost to abide with His Church for ever. (St. John, 14, 16.)

Q. What, therefore, is the character of the Church?

R. The Church is a divine institution consisting of men, but possessing the abiding presence of Jesus Christ and the continual assistance and guidance of the Holy Ghost.

Q. By what titles has the Church been called in Holy Scriptures?

R. 1. In the Old Testament the prophet calls her the kingdom of the Mes-sias, which is to be without end. (Is. 9, 7.)

2. Jesus Christ calls her His Church, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. (Math. 16, 18.) The one fold under one shepherd. (John 10, 16.) The light of the world, the city seated on a mountain that cannot be hid. (Math. 5, 14.) The kingdom of heaven. (Math. 16, 19.)

3. St. Paul calls her the ground and pillar of truth. (I. Tim. 3, 15.) The flock of Christ wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed the bishops to rule. (Act. 20, 28.) In his letter to the Ephesians (Chap. 5) he describes her as the immaculate spouse of Christ, and in I. Cor., 12, as "the visible body of Christ, whose members the faithful are."

NOTE.—The history of the Church is the record of her career through time and of the fulfillment of her divine mission on earth. According to His promise, Christ is with her, teaches, gives grace, and rules through her; and she shares with Him the hatred of hell and the opposition of the world, as she is destined to share his eternal glory in heaven.

CHAPTER I.

The Foundation of the Church and Its Beginning.

Q. Who founded the Church ?

R. Christ founded the Church and gave her the divine commission to lead mankind to salvation by teaching His divine truth and administering the means of grace. On Pentecost day He sent the Holy Ghost to abide with His Church, forever, as her guiding and life-giving principle.

Q. What was the condition of the world when the Church commenced her mission ?

R. All nations, except the Jews, adored false gods, idols. and even beasts. They worshipped them by foul crimes and even human sacrifices. Immorality prevailed and the rights of God and man were spurned.

Q. What was the attitude of the Jews ?

R. They retained the belief in the one true God, but rejected and crucified the Son of God, the Messiah, who had been promised to them by God and announced by their prophets.

Q. What did the Apostles do after the descent of the Holy Gost?

R. They went to preach the gospel to the whole world. St. Peter established his see at Antioch, but later removed it to Rome, where he was crucified during the persecution of Nero in the year 67, June the 29th.

St. Paul made four great voyages and brought the gospel to Cyprus, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and Spain. After a life of incessant apostolic labors he was martyred at Rome.

St. James, the brother of St. John, labored in Judæa, and as tradition states, also in Spain. He was beheaded under King Herod Agrippa (A. D. 43.)

St. John became bishop of Ephesus and directed the churches of Asia Minor until he died of old age about the year 100.

St. James, the Less, became bishop of Jerusalem and was called the Just on account of his holiness. For professing that Christ is sitting at the right hand of God, he was cast from the wall of the temple and slain with a fuller's club in the year 63.

St. Andrew preached in Southern Russia and on the coast of the Black Sea. He died, nailed to the cross, at Patras in Greece.

St. Philip died at Hierapolis in Phrygia, Asia Minor. St. Bartholomew went to Armenia, where he received the crown of martyrdom, being flayed alive.

St. Thomas is said to have gone to India; St. Jude Thaddeus, to Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia; St. Simon, to Egypt, Northern Africa, and Babylon. St. Matthias is said to have come into the countries south of the Caucasus, and St. Matthew, to the countries south of the Caspian Sea.

Q. How was the preaching of the Apostles confirmed ?

R. The preaching of the Apostles was confirmed by their numerous miracles, the holiness of their lives, their heroic sacrifice of all earthly things, and especially by the shedding of their blood in testimony of the truth.

Q. How did the Apostles succeed with the Jews ?

R. Although many were converted, the majority and the leaders of the nation not only remained obstinate, but persecuted the Christians. Therefore, God rejected them and delivered them into the hands of their enemies. In the year 70, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Roman army under Titus. A million of

Jews perished in the war, forty thousand were crucified, many were sold as slaves, and the rest were scattered throughout the world.

Q. What was the Apostles' success among the heathens?

R. The Apostles converted great numbers of heathens in many lands. In the prominent cities of the Roman empire congregations were formed over which they placed their disciples as bishops and priests, and from them the Christian religion spread in ever-widening circles.

For instance, St. Paul appointed his disciple Titus as bishop of the island of Crete, and instructed him to ordain and send bishops to the different districts. St. Peter sent his disciple St. Mark to Alexandria, whence Christianity spread over all Egypt.

St. Justin wrote about the year 150: "There is no people, neither among the barbarians, nor the Greeks, nor any known tribe, where prayers and thanksgivings are not offered to God in the name of Christ Crucified."

Q. From whom came this wonderful success?

R. Such wonderful success could come from God only; for, to the proud and immoral heathen the doctrine of Christ Crucified seemed folly, and the practice of humility and Christian virtue, a moral impossibility.

Q. Which of the Apostles have left us sacred writings ?

R. St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, St. Matthew, St. James, St. Jude Thaddeus, and two disciples of the Apostles, St. Luke and St. Mark.

Their writings form the New Testament, and have been received by the Church into her list of inspired books, called the "Canon."

Four gospels by St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John.

The acts of the Apostles by St. Luke. Fourteen epistles of St. Paul: To Romans (1), Corinthians (2), Galatians (1), Ephesians (1), Philippians (1), Colossians (1), Thessalonians (2), Timothy (2), Titus (1), Philemon (1), Hebrews (1). 1 epistle of St. James, 2 of St. Peter, 3 of St. John, 1 of St. Jude. Apocalypse of St. John.

Q. About what time were they written ?

R. The Church had been evangelizing the world for about 17 years, St. James and St. Stephen had been martyred, and the persecution by the Jews had passed, when the Apostles began to write. The gospel of St. Matthew was compiled about the year 50, and that of St. John, about the year 96. The other books of the New Testament were written during the time intervening.

Q. How did the Church receive the books of the Old Testament into her canon?

R. The Church received into her Canon the books of the Old Testament which were handed down by ancient Jewish tradition, recognized by Christ and the Apostles, and sanctioned by the councils.

Q. Did the disciples of the Apostles leave us any writings?

R. Several disciples of the Apostles, called also Apostolic Fathers, left important writings; for instance, St. Clement of Rome, fourth successor of St. Peter, wrote a letter to the Corinthians; St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch and disciple of St. John, left seven letters to us; and St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, and also a disciple of St. John, left one letter.

NOTE.—The apostolic age has left upon the Church the distinguishing mark of apostolicity. Her popes hold the legitimate and unbroken succession in the apostolic see, which St. Peter, as head of the Church, established in Rome; the lines of her bishops can be traced with undeniable certainty to apostolic origin; she received and guarded the writings of the Apostles and thus formed the Canon of the New Testament; the bodies and relics of the Apostles rest under her altars. Of her, therefore, St. Paul says: "Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being Himself the corner-stone." (Eph. II, 20.)

CHAPTER II.

The Persecutions by the Roman Emperors.

Q. What did the pagan world do in order to check the rapid spread of Christianity?

R. The Roman emperors, who governed the world, decreed ten great and bloody persecutions.

Q. Name these persecutions.

R. First persecution, under Nero, about 64. He had set Rome on fire, but cast the blame on the Christians. They were killed by the thousands in the streets; many were sewed in sacks be-smeared with pitch, and burned alive in the nightly garden feasts of Nero. St. Peter and St. Paul died in this persecution.

Second persecution, under Domitian, about 95. During this persecution, St. John was cast into a caldron of boiling oil, but was miraculously preserved. He then was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he received divine revelations about the future of the Church and the glory of Heaven, and wrote the Apocalypse.

Third persecution, under Trajan, about 107. Pope St. Clement was one of the

first victims; St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, was cast before the lions in the amphitheatre at Rome; and Simeon, second bishop of Jerusalem, was crucified.

Fourth persecution, under Hadrian, about 130. In this St. Symphorosa and her seven sons suffered martyrdom. He profaned the holy places in Jerusalem and erected statues of false gods on Calvary and over the holy Sepulchre of our Lord.

Fifth persecution, under Marcus Aurelius, about 167. St. Polycarp, a disciple of St. John and bishop of Smyrna, suffered martyrdom at the stake in the 86th year of his life. The persecution was terrible in Lyons and Vienne, France, where St. Pothinus and Blandina were martyred. Although the famous Christian legion called "Fulminatrix" saved the army in a miraculous manner by its prayers, the emperor remained unrelenting towards the Christians.

Sixth persecution, under Septimius Severus, about 202. This emperor had been cured by a Christian; nevertheless he turned against them. St. Clement of Alexandria said of this persecution: "We see daily many martyrs burned and crucified before our eyes." St. Irenaeus

suffered at Lyons, St. Perpetua and St. Felicitas at Carthage, St. Leonidas at Alexandria.

Seventh persecution, under Maximinus Thrax, about 236. On account of repeated earthquakes which the heathens ascribed to the neglect of their gods, they demanded another persecution of the Christians. The two popes, Pontianus and Antherus, and many others suffered martyrdom.

Eighth persecution, under Decius, about 250. This most bloody and systematic persecution which was directed especially against the bishops and the clergy, was decreed by Decius under the plea that Christianity and the Roman Empire could never be reconciled. Among the holy victims were the virgins St. Agatha and St. Apollonia.

Ninth persecution, under Valerian, about 258. In Rome, Pope Sixtus II and St. Lawrence were martyred. In Africa St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage.

At Utica, Africa, 153 Christians were cast alive into pits and covered with quicklime.

Tenth persecution, under Diocletian, about 303. In this St. Agnes, St. Sebastian, St. Pancratius, St. Lucia, St. Anas-

tasia in Rome, and St. Catherine in Alexandria, suffered martyrdom.

Q. What torments did the martyrs suffer?

R. They were scourged, put to the rack, cast before wild beasts, burnt at the stake, crucified, and tortured in many other ways according to the cruel customs of pagan times.

Q. What did these persecutions prove?

R. These persecutions proved that a religion which for three hundred years passed safely through such trials and victoriously withstood the bloody onslaught of the world's greatest empire, must be from God.

Q. How did Almighty God avenge the persecutions of His Church?

R. 1. Nearly all of these persecutors died a miserable death.

2. Barbarian nations laid waste the frontiers and the distant provinces of the Roman Empire.

3. Earthquakes, floods, drouths, famines, and dreadful diseases visited the nation.

Nero had to fly before the open revolt of the people and stabbed himself in despair. Domitian was assassinated. Hadrian became insane from despair. Marcus Aurelius, heartbroken over the ingratitude of his profligate and only son Com-

modus, starved himself to death. Septimius Severus, whose life had been attempted by his own son, died in despair. Decius ended miserably in a swamp during an unlucky battle with the Goths. Valerian was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive. Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber, and Diocletian starved himself to death.

Q. What was the attitude of the first Christians during these persecutions?

R. While thousands of martyrs bore torture and death with heroic fortitude, the Christians worshipped in hidden places (catacombs) with unflagging zeal, and their learned men defended the faith in numerous writings.

Q. Name some of these early writers or apologists.

R. St. Justin, a philosopher and afterwards martyr, wrote an excellent apology and presented it to the Emperor, Marcus Aurelius.

St. Clement of Alexandria and his great disciple Origen refuted in profound works the teachings of Celsus and other philosophers, who had assailed Christianity.

Tertullian, formerly a Roman lawyer and later a Christian, and St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage and martyr, showed in learned works the emptiness of paganism and the just claims of the Christian

religion to philosophical and political recognition.

St. Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons and disciple of Bishop Polycarp (who was a disciple of St. John the Apostle), wrote a famous work against the heresies of those times.

Q. What heresy afflicted the Church in those times ?

R. The heresy of Gnosticism, which claimed to possess the secret of a higher knowledge and taught the eternity of matter, its formation into the world by an evil spirit, and the sinfulness of material things.

NOTE.—Persecutions and martyrdom are the distinguishing traits in the history of the Church and will continue as long as time will last, because Christ has said: "The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you." (St. John XV, 20.) But from every persecution the Church has risen in new, divinely infused vigor and sanctity; and the blood of martyrs became, as Tertullian has written, "the seed of Christians."

CHAPTER III.

Constantine's Conversion. — The Great Heresies and the Fathers of the Church.

Q. How did God give peace to His Church?

R. God gave peace to His Church through the miraculous conversion of Emperor Constantine, in the year 312.

Q. How was Constantine converted?

R. A cross, surrounded by the words, "In this sign thou shalt conquer," appeared in the heavens to him and his army. Adopting the cross as his standard, he marched against the pagan Emperor Maxentius and gained a glorious victory, by which he became the sole Christian emperor of the world.

Q. What did Constantine do for the Church?

R. He became the zealous protector of the Church, gave full liberty to her, honored the popes and bishops, and built magnificent churches; so that, in a short time, Christianity became the chief religion of the Roman Empire. His mother, St. Helena, brought the holy cross and many sacred relics from Jerusalem to Rome.

Q. What happened after the external enemies of the Church had been conquered?

R. The Church of God, which is and always will be the Church militant on earth, had to conquer internal foes, *i. e.*, the false prophets of heresy, as Christ had foretold.

Q. Name the prominent heresies.

R. I. Arianism.—Arius, an apostate priest of Alexandria, about 320 denied the divinity of the Son, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. His heresy, supported by several emperors of Constantinople, spread far and wide and lasted till the seventh century.

II. Macedonianism. — Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople, denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost, the third Person in the Blessed Trinity.

III. Pelagianism.—Pelagius, a British monk, about the year 400, denied original sin and the necessity of grace.

IV. Nestorianism.—Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, taught the existence of two persons in Christ, a divine and a human, and that, therefore, Mary should not be called the Mother of God.

V. Heresy of the Monophysites.—Eutyches, abbot of a convent near Constantinople, taught that there was but

one nature in Christ, the divine; from which it would follow, that Christ could not have died to redeem us.

VI. Heresy of the Monothelites.—Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, and his followers taught that there was only one will in Christ, the divine and not a human.

VII. Leo, the Isaurian, emperor of Constantinople, attacked the use and veneration of holy images. He and his adherents were called Iconoclasts or image-breakers.

Q. How did the Church combat these heresies?

R. By general or ecumenical councils, *i. e.*, assemblies of bishops under the direction of the popes.

Q. Name some of these councils.

R. 1. The Council of Nice in Asia Minor, opposite Constantinople, condemned Arianism, and declared that the Son is true God, consubstantial—*i. e.*, of the same substance—with the Father. (A. D. 325.)

2. Council of Constantinople (381) condemned Macedonius and declared the divinity of the Holy Ghost.

3. The heresy of Pelagius was condemned by the provincial council of

Carthage, and finally by Pope Innocent I. (417).

4. Council of Ephesus (431) condemned Nestorius and declared, amidst the rejoicing of the whole world, that Mary is truly the Mother of God.

5. The Council of Chalcedon (451) condemned Eutyches, and declared that there are two natures in Christ, a human and a divine, both in one person. When at this council the letter of Pope Leo I. was read, the assembled bishops cried out: "St. Peter has spoken through Leo."

6. The Council of Constantinople (called the Trullanum from the church in which it was held, 680), condemned the heresy of the Monothelites, and declared that there are two wills in Christ, the divine and the human, both under the control of the one divine Person in Christ.

7. Iconoclasm was silenced at the second Council of Nice in the year 787.

Q. Who were the holy and learned men that took a prominent part in these combats against heresy?

R. The "Fathers of the Church," who lived during these times, were the chief opponents of these heresies.

Q. To whom is given the title “Fathers of the Church?”

R. The title “Fathers of the Church” is given to men of great holiness and learning whom God sent to His Church during the first centuries, to nourish the faith of her children with their sacred knowledge, and whose writings have for all times become the standard sources of Catholic truth.

Q. Who are the most noted among the Fathers of the Church?

R. The most noted among the Greek Fathers are St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nazianzum, and St. John Chrysostom; among the Latin Fathers, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and St. Gregory, the Great.

Q. Describe the four great Greek Fathers.

R. 1. St. Athanasius, the Great, (293 to 373), bishop of Alexandria.—His long life was a continual warfare against the Arian heresy. Five times the Arian rulers sent him into exile, but the great confessor of the faith never flinched. At his death, Arianism was also left in a dying state.

2. St. Basil, the Great, (330 to 374), bishop of Caesarea.—A saint as great and

cultured in mind as he was ascetic and frail in body. He defeated Arianism in the larger part of Asia Minor and is the author of the monastic rule which has been followed by the religious Orders of the East up to the present time.

3. St. Gregory of Nazianzum (330 to 390), the intimate friend of St. Basil.—His writings were considered by his age of such authority, that the historian Rufinus wrote of him: "It is the general verdict, that whosoever does not agree with St. Gregory, cannot be right in his faith."

4. St. John Chrysostom (344 to 407), patriarch of Constantinople, called on account of his wonderful eloquence "the golden-mouthed."—His zeal against the vices of his time brought him persecution and banishment, which he bore with heroic patience. He died on his way to exile with the words on his lips: "Praise to God for all this."

Q. Describe the four great Latin Fathers.

R. 1. St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (344 to 397), honored by rulers and people.—Through his energy the last remnants of paganism were removed and Arianism destroyed throughout Italy.

He is said to have composed the famous hymn *Te Deum*.

2. St. Jerome (331 to 424.)—He was a man of vast learning and a personal friend of Pope Damasus, at whose command he translated the Holy Scriptures from Hebrew and Greek into Latin. This translation, called the Vulgate, became the official and standard textbook of the Church.

3. St. Augustine (354 to 430), bishop of Hippo, Northern Africa.—In his youth he had fallen into heresy and immorality, but, through the prayers of his holy mother Monica and the preaching of St. Ambrose, he was converted. He gave up his brilliant career of lawyer and became one of the greatest lights of sacred learning the Church ever had. He refuted the heresies of the Donatists and the Pelagians.

4. St. Gregory, the Great, (540 to 605). —One of the greatest popes in the see of St. Peter, and a true reformer of Church discipline. He is the father of plain chant, which is prescribed for the solemn service of the Church and is called after him the "Gregorian Chant."

Q. Which emperor tried to revive paganism ?

R. Emperor Julian, called the Apostate, about the year 361, tried to revive paganism and to suppress the Church, but he failed and fell in a battle against the Persians, crying out in despair: "Galilean, thou hast conquered!"

NOTE.—Heresies and false prophets had been foretold by Christ and His Apostles. Blinded by passion or by the suggestion of the devil, men set up their own teaching against divine truth and the authority of the Church. But the Church, guided by the unerring light of the Holy Ghost, always detects and condemns these false doctrines, so that divine truth is vindicated before the world and thus stands forever in clear and distinct outlines before the Christian mind (dogma). These constant victories of the Church over the heresies of every age prove her infallibility.

CHAPTER IV.

Monastic Life.

Q. What remarkable form of religious life originated during the third century?

R. During the third century there originated the Monastic Life, which is a life led in seclusion from the world, and devoted to the pursuit of higher Christian perfection. (Monastic from the Greek word *monos*, *i. e.*, alone.)

Q. In which of Christ's teachings has Monastic Life its source?

R. Monastic Life has its source in the three evangelical counsels, which were taught by Christ, illustrated by his life, and continually practiced in the Church from the time of the apostles.

The three evangelical counsels are voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Q. How did the Monastic Life begin and develop?

R. 1. Monastic life began with the hermits, who had left the world and retired to the desert, especially during the persecution of Decius, 250. St. Paul, the hermit of Thebes, died at the age of 115 years.

2. Soon the hermits formed congregations, living separately in cells but under a common spiritual director, called abbot. St. Anthony of Egypt, one of the holiest fathers of the desert, was the chief promoter of this form of monastic life.

3. Finally monasteries were founded, wherein the monks lived under a com-

mon rule. St. Pachomius established such in Egypt, St. Hilarion, in Palestine, St. Basil, in Asia Minor.

4. In the West monastic life found its chief patrons in St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Martin of Tours, and other great and holy bishops.

5. St. Benedict (†543) became the founder of the great Benedictine order, and compiled his famous rule in which prayer, study, manual labor, silence, and mortification are harmoniously blended. Pope Gregory the Great was an ardent protector of the order.

Q. What was the effect of the awakening of this monastic spirit upon the world?

R. So great became the longing for higher perfection that within a short time the East and the West abounded in monasteries, which became the homes of holiness and learning.

The Benedictine Order alone produced 1,560 canonized Saints.

NOTE.—Holiness is the second mark of the Church, and it manifests itself in a special manner through the practice of the evangelical counsels, by which the closest resemblance to the life of our Lord is attained. By far the larger number of Saints canonized by the Church have sprung from Monastic Life, and throughout the history of Christianity the religious orders have produced the richest blossoms of sanctity, and have been prominent centers from which faith, piety, and sacred learning radiated into the world.

CHAPTER V.

The Church and the Barbarian Nations of Europe.

Q. What great event threatened to destroy Christianity and ancient civilization in Western Europe ?

R. The migration of nations, which occurred from the fourth to the seventh centuries, threatened to destroy Christianity and ancient civilization in Western Europe. The Roman empire fell under it in the year 475, and the barbarian Goths, Franks, Vandals, Sueves, Lombards, Saxons, and other German tribes, founded new states over its ruins.

Q. Which was the most barbarous nation of this epoch ?

R. The Huns, a nation of Mongolian descent that had come from Asia and overrun Western Europe in the fifth century. Their King, Attila, called himself the "scourge of God " and ravaged Germany and France with sword and fire. When he fell upon Italy, Pope Leo, the Great, went to meet him. Struck by the Pope's venerable appearance and threatened by a heavenly apparition, Attila agreed to leave Italy and returned to Hungary.

Q. What position did the Church assume toward these savage nations ?

R. The Church, conscious of her divine mission, undertook at once to become the teacher and spiritual mother of these barbarian nations.

Q. In what manner did she set about this task ?

R. The Church sent missionaries to them, who preached the Gospel and established churches and schools in their midst.

Q. How did Divine Providence aid the Church in this great work ?

R. About the year 500, St. Benedict founded the great Benedictine Order, which became the providential instrument for christianizing and civilizing these barbarian nations.

Q. How was this accomplished ?

R. The holy monks established convents in the wild forests, cleared and cultivated the land, taught the people religion and morality, established schools for their education, and instructed them in agriculture, the trades, and the arts.

Q. Name some of the great missionaries of this epoch.

R. St. Patrick converted Ireland about the year 432. St. Columba, an Irish

monk, and St. Ninian, converted Scotland (596). St. Austin, with forty Benedictine monks, was sent by Pope Gregory to England, about the year 596, where he converted King Ethelbert and his people with the help of the pious Queen Bertha.

The Netherlands were evangelized by St. Piatus and St. Servatius in the third and fourth centuries; after the migration of nations, St. Eligius, St. Amand, St. Willibrord, and St. Lambert completed the work.

Q. How was France converted ?

R. France had been evangelized during and shortly after the apostolic times, by Lazarus, Martha, Magdalen, Dionysius, and others ; but, through the immigration of the pagan Franks, it had been torn from the Church.

Q. How was France brought back to the Church ?

R. Clovis, the king, was led to the faith by his holy wife Clotilda. In the battle with the Allemanni, being nearly defeated, he called upon Christ, the God of Clotilda, and gained a miraculous victory. He was baptized by St. Remigius in 496, and brought his people with him into the Church.

Q. How was Spain christianized ?

R. Spain had received the faith from St. Paul, St. James, and the disciples of the Apostles; but, during the migration of nations, the Arian Visigoths tore Spain from the Church. Through the martyrdom of Prince Hermenegild and the teaching of St. Leander and St. Isidore, King Reccared was converted and brought the country back to the Church under Pope Gregory about 595.

Q. How was Germany christianized ?

R. The countries along the Rhine and Danube were converted by the disciples of the Apostles. St. Helena, mother of Constantine, lived at Treves in 325, and bishops resided there, and at Cologne, Mayence, and in many cities of southern Germany. But, after the savage nations had overrun Germany, holy missionaries, mainly from England and Ireland, preached the gospel to them. St. Severin preached in Austria, St. Fridolin in Baden, St. Gall in Switzerland, SS. Kilian and Rupert in Bavaria.

Q. Who was the greatest apostle of Germany ?

R. St. Winfrid, an English Benedictine monk, to whom Pope Gregory II. gave the name of Boniface, converted middle and northern Germany. (8th Century).

Q. How did he overcome the stubbornness of the savage Germans ?

R. With an ax he cut down the famous sacred oak of their god Donar, and built out of its wood the first Christian Church. He founded many bishoprics, built convents and schools for the education of young men, and brought into the land holy women like St. Thecla, St. Lioba, and St. Walburgis, who established convents for the education of the daughters of the nation.

Q. How were Sweden, Norway, and Denmark converted ?

R. The great Apostle St. Ansgar sowed the seed of the gospel in Sweden about 850. King Canute, at the intercession of the holy Queen Emma, completed the conversion of Denmark. King Olaf completed that of Sweden, and King Olaf, the Holy, that of Norway, about the tenth century.

Q. What about the Lombards in northern Italy ?

R. The Lombards had destroyed the Christian religion in northern Italy, but were converted through the influence of Pope Gregory, the Great and the holy Queen Theodolinda, a daughter of the Duke of Bavaria.

Q. What about the Slavonic nations ?

R. St. Cyril and St. Methodius, sent by the Pope in 870, converted a large number of Slavs. King Borzivoi and his holy Queen St. Ludmilla, with the help of missionaries from Germany, established Christianity in Bohemia. St. Adalbert of Prague became the apostle of Prussia about the year 1000. Poland was evangelized about the same time through the influence of its Prince Miesko I. St. Stephen, the holy king of Hungary, completed the conversion of his country with the help of apostolic missionaries from Germany about the year 1000. Russia was received into the Church under Czar Wladimir (1000).

Q. Who was the emperor that exercised the greatest influence in forming a Christian commonwealth in western and middle Europe?

R. Charles the Great, emperor of the Frankish empire which comprised the larger portion of western and middle Europe. He was crowned by Pope Leo III. on Christmas day (800), as Roman emperor and protector of the Church. He pacified Europe, built cities, colleges, schools, and churches, erected bishoprics, protected popes and bishops, and was the great ideal of a Christian statesman,

whose equal the world has never seen since.

NOTE.—Before the Church converted and civilized these barbarian nations, they were steeped in gross idolatry, ferocious in war, enslaved to great vices, and roamed the forest in a savage state. The civilized and cultured Christian nations, which to-day rule the world, are their descendants. They owe their greatness chiefly to the Catholic Church. But the process of their education required patient toil and firmness, tempered by charity, and these the Church bestowed upon them with motherly care during the Middle Ages.

The spirit of our modern times is different. In spite of professing "humanity," its advancing step brought to the Indian population of the North American continent, not civilization, but extirpation. Such is the difference of results between the Church which works for the sake of God, and modern thought which works for the sake of man.

CHAPTER VI.

Origin of Church Property and the Temporal Power of the Popes.

Q. In what manner did the Church acquire temporal possessions among the newly converted nations ?

R. 1. The early missionaries, bishops, and especially the religious Orders, who settled down among the barbarian nations, cleared and cultivated the soil in the wild forests, which they had either bought or received as gifts.

2. In gratitude for the gift of faith, the boundless charity, and civilizing influence bestowed by the Church, princes and people made frequent gifts of lands to her for the foundation and endowment of institutions devoted to religion, education, and charity.

3. Around cathedrals and abbeys people settled down, forming counties, villages, and cities, and freely chose the temporal government of bishops and abbots, preferring their mild rule to that of secular lords. Emperors and kings favored this as conducive to the stability and order of the realm, and made bishops and abbots

feudal lords over their bishoprics and lands.

Q. What was the origin of the temporal power of the popes or the pontifical states?

R. 1. Since the first centuries of the Christian era, the popes have received frequent donations of estates in and around Rome through the generosity of devout wealthy Christian families. Up to the seventh century, the possessions of the Holy See had grown to such an extent that they comprised a large portion of middle Italy. They were called the Patrimony of St. Peter.

2. After the seventh century, the emperors who resided at Constantinople, had virtually abandoned their rights and left Rome and Italy exposed to the invasions of barbarian nations. In this distress the people turned to the Holy See for protection and the popes repeatedly saved Rome from destruction and acted as rulers chosen spontaneously by the people.

3. Finally, when the Lombards attempted the conquest of Rome and all demands for help were left unanswered by the emperor, Pope Stephen II. appealed to Pepin, king of the Franks. The Lombards were defeated and Rome de-

livered. Pepin restored the Patrimony of St. Peter to the Pope and laid the keys of the cities taken from the Lombards on the tomb of St. Peter, in token of their donation to the Holy See. Charlemagne, his son, confirmed this donation. Thus the temporal power of the pope originated and rests on most just and legitimate titles.

NOTE. — This property, in the hands of the Church, became a great blessing to the people of the Middle Ages. It was not devoted to the support of religion alone, but by far the larger portion of its revenues was applied to public charities and to promote elementary and higher education, so that universities, colleges, and common schools were almost free and state taxation for public charities, unnecessary and unknown.



CHAPTER VII.

Mohammedanism.—The Greek Schism.

Q. What great dangers arose to threaten Christian civilization in the seventh century?

R. Mohammed, a native of Arabia, arose about the year 622 and taught a false religion, which he compiled from old pagan ideas and from the Christian and Jewish religions and embodied in the Koran. He was an imposter and an immoral man. He preached fanaticism, bloodshed, and the grossest immoralities. The great tenet of his faith is: "God alone is God, and Mohammed is his prophet."

Q. How did his religion succeed?

R. It preached bloody war against all nations, promised paradise to every Mohammedan who would fall in such a war, and thus his adherents conquered and plundered the countries of the East.

Q. How did they treat the Christian countries?

R. They took Palestine, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor, Northern Africa, and Spain, and reduced the Christian population to the lowest condition of poverty and oppression.

They would have conquered all Europe had not the Franks under Charles Martel beaten their immense army in the battle of Toulouse(744).

They finally took Constantinople and the Balkan peninsula, and would have conquered Germany, had they not been overcome by Austria and Poland.

Q. What did the conquest of Jerusalem by the Mohammedans cause?

R. The conquest of Jerusalem caused the great crusades of European chivalry for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre of the Lord.

Mohammedanism with its conquests and oppression became a scourge to the countries of the East that had rebelled so often by heresies and schism against the divinely instituted authority of the Church. At the same time Divine Providence used it as a means to unite the Christian nations of Europe and to direct their warlike energies from internal feuds to enterprises of heroic faith and charity.

Q. What is schism?

R. Schism is the separation from the Church through rebellion against the authority of the Pope; it differs from heresy in this, that it retains the doctrines of the church.

Q. What schism happened in the Church?

R. About the middle of the ninth century, Photius, who, through intrigues,

had become patriarch of Constantinople, refused allegiance to the papacy, and, supported by the emperors, drew the church of the Greek empire, of Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, into schism. After the twelfth century, the Russian empire also became schismatic.

Q. Were the Greeks ever united again with the Church?

R. Yes, they were united again by submitting to Pope Formosus about 900.

Q. When did they relapse into schism?

R. Patriarch Michael Cerularius rebelled again and was excommunicated by Pope Leo IX. in the eleventh century. In 1439, at the general council of Florence, the Greek bishops submitted again and were received into the Church. But a few years later the schism was renewed. Then God gave them into the hands of the Turks, who took Constantinople in 1453 and made the Greek church a slave to the Turkish Sultan.

Q. What does history teach about the patriarchs of Constantinople who claimed equality with the pope?

R. The patriarchs have been involved in most all the heresies of the first 700 years,—for instance, Macedonius, Sergius, Nestorius. The popes on the con-

trary defended the truth and have never failed, because they are the infallible successors of St. Peter, to whom Christ said: “Thy faith shall never fail,” and “Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.”

NOTE.—Since the Greek Church has been separated from the center of Catholic unity, it has become stagnant and barren. Subject to the state, with an ignorant, married clergy, it has languished within its old confines, has not evangelized or converted a single nation, nor produced an ecclesiastical literature. Like a cut-off branch it lies withering, while the parent tree, the Catholic Church, grows and spreads over the world with undiminished vigor.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Crusades.

Q. What were the crusades ?

R. The crusades were sacred wars, undertaken by the chivalry of Christian nations for the deliverance of the Holy Land and the Sepulchre of Our Lord from Mohammedan oppression.

The name crusader is derived from the cross which the warriors wore on their breasts as a sign of their undertaking.

Q. Name the principal crusades.

R. The First Crusade was preached by Peter, the Hermit who had returned from the Holy Land. He had witnessed the desecration of the holy places where Our Lord had suffered and died. Riding on a donkey through Europe, he aroused the Christian people by his fiery eloquence. At the great assembly of Clermont, under Pope Urban II., princes, knights, and people took the cross with the enthusiastic cry, "God wills it." Duke Godfrey of Bouillon led the immense army, and on July 15, 1099, Jerusalem was delivered from the Turks and became a Christian kingdom, with Godfrey as its king.

The Second Crusade was under the leadership of Emperor Conrad III. of Germany, and Louis VII. of France, in 1147. It was preached by St. Bernard.

The Third Crusade, in 1189, was led by the emperor of Germany, Frederick Barbarossa, who gained brilliant victories over the immense armies of the Turks, but died suddenly at Tarsus while swimming on his horse through the Kalykadnus river. Philip Augustus, king of France, and the chivalrous Richard Lionheart, king of England, continued the crusade against the famous Sultan Saladin.

The Fourth Crusade took place in 1203 under Baldwin of Flanders. It ended with the capture of Constantinople and the erection of the so-called Latin Empire on the Balkan Peninsula.

The Fifth Crusade took place in 1217 under King Andrew II. of Hungary and Duke Leopold of Austria.

In 1212, thousands of children formed an army and went singing and praying through Europe for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre. It was called the Children's Crusade.

The last two crusades were undertaken by St. Louis IX., king of France.

When about to enter upon his last voyage (1270), St. Louis stood on the deck of the ship, holding in his hand the banner of France, and, looking once more towards his country and then up to Heaven, he said: "Now I have no other kingdom but that of Heaven." He died a holy death during the siege of Tunis in Africa.

Q. What were the results of the crusades?

R. 1. The crusades caused a great revival of religious fervor and Catholic unity.

2. They elevated the standard of Christian knighthood.

3. They advanced knowledge, science, and art.

4. They developed commerce and navigation.

5. They improved the condition of the lower and middle classes and increased the spirit of liberty and public charity.

Q. What great orders of Christian knights were founded in the Middle Ages for the defense of the Holy Sepulchre?

R. 1. Knights of St. John (1099). Their military cloaks were black, with a large white cross. After the fall of Jerusalem, they moved to the Island of Rhodes and finally to Malta. Theirs is a record of grand faith, heroic bravery, and unstained honor.

2. Knights Templars (1118), so called

because their fortified convent stood on the site of Solomon's Temple. Their cloaks were white, with a red cross. Their order was abolished in 1311 by the council of Vienne at the urgent request of King Philip, the Fair, of France.

3. German Knights (1143). Their cloaks were white, with a black cross. In 1226 they moved from Palestine to Prussia, where they defended the Christians against the inroads of the heathens.

Q. What did these knightly orders do?

R. The orders of knights protected and defended the pilgrims who came to the Holy Land, and fought the Turks in defense of the Holy Sepulchre.

Q. Did the Turks continue to be a grave danger to Europe and Christianity?

R. The Turks continued to be a grave danger to Europe and Christianity. In 1453 they took Constantinople and the Balkan peninsula, and threatened Europe by continual attacks. The Angelus prayer was introduced to invoke God's help in the wars between the cross and the crescent.

Q. In which great battles was the Turkish power finally reduced?

R. 1. Through the zealous efforts of Pope Pius V., a great fleet under Don

Juan d'Austria was formed, and it annihilated the Turkish navy in a miraculous manner at Lepanto in 1571. Thus the Turkish power, on sea, was broken forever.

2. In the year 1683, the Turkish land army was completely routed before the city of Vienna by Christian forces, composed of Poles under King Sobiesky, and of Germans under Charles of Lorraine.

3. In the year 1717, Prince Eugene, famous as a Christian general in the songs of the people, destroyed in the battle of Belgrade the Turkish power on land.

Q. How was the Mohammedan power broken in Spain and Portugal?

R. From the time of the conquest of Spain and Portugal by the Mohammedans in the 8th century, the Christian chivalry fought them by continual crusades and with heroic bravery, until, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella (1492), the last Mohammedan ruler was forced to surrender and left the peninsula.

Q. To whom principally is due the destruction of the terrible Turkish power?

R. The destruction of the Turkish power is due, mainly, to the popes who rallied the Christian nations to the defense, bore the greatest expense of the

wars, and obtained divine help, through the recital of the Rosary and the Angelus in all Christian lands.

NOTE. — Chivalry or Christian knighthood of the middle ages owed all its grandeur to the elevating influence of the Church. Before her altar the candidate for knighthood had to bind himself by a solemn vow to defend the faith, the weak, and his country. Thus the warlike and indomitable spirit of the barbarian nations, which she had converted, was softened and consecrated to noble and ideal aims.

CHAPTER IX.

Church and State in the Middle Ages.

Q. What great principle ruled the relation of Church and State during the Middle Ages ?

R. The principle that Church and State should be in friendly union, both independent in their own spheres, but protecting and helping each other in order to promote the honor and glory of God and the eternal and temporal welfare of the people.

Q. How was this principle realized ?

R. 1. The nations, grateful to the Church, that had converted and civilized them, protected her through their constitutions in her divine mission.

2. They used her powerful and willing help for promoting order and law, higher and elementary education, public works of charity, and whatever tended to the welfare of the people.

3. United by the bond of Catholic faith and charity, they formed one great Christian commonwealth of nations, of which the Pope was the spiritual head, while the Roman Emperor of the German Nation acted as his anointed protector.

Q. Give some prominent examples of this relation.

R. England. King Alfred raised England from ruin and disorder with the help of the Church, and throughout the Middle Ages the kings of England, with few exceptions, followed his example. England was called the dowry of Our Blessed Lady.

Scotland. Kings like Malcolm III. and his queen St. Margaret, in union with the Church, led their country to religious and temporal prosperity.

Ireland. From the time of St. Patrick to the disastrous invasion of the Danes the princes of Ireland were in closest union with the Church and Ireland flourished as a free nation, the island of Saints, and the cradle of learning for Northern Europe.

The Frankish Empire became the greatest and most admired of all nations through Charles the Great, the friend and anointed protector of the Church.

Norway under rulers like St. Olaf and St. Erich, Sweden under Olaf and Magnus, Denmark under Canute, the Great, and St. Canute flourished as Christian and civilized nations of the North, which was formerly the home of savage pirates.

Poland became one of the greatest Christian nations during the Middle Ages, and, ever grateful and true to the Church for her blessings, was the bulwark of Christian civilization in Europe against the fierce Turks.

Spain and Portugal, aided by the Church, shook off the Mohammedan yoke, grew in strength and wealth, and extended their power to America, Africa, and Asia.

France, called the oldest daughter of the Church, was, under rulers like St. Louis IX, a great Christian nation, the cradle of the crusades, and blessed in its religious as well as its temporal affairs.

Hungary. From the time of King St. Stephen, it remained in close union with the Popes, who favored it as the bulwark of Christian Europe against the inroads of the heathens. Thus the former home of the barbarous Huns had become the land of the chivalrous nation, called the Kingdom of Mary.

Germany was a great Catholic empire. Its emperors were anointed and crowned by the Popes, and its national unity was strengthened by the bond of the one Catholic faith.

Switzerland, the ancient free republic,

found its liberty blessed and safeguarded by its union with the Church.

The republics of Italy, Venice, Genoa, Florence, and others, testify by their history and the monuments of their former greatness, that they prospered in their union with the Church.

Q. How did the people judge of the ecclesiastical power and its influence?

R. The people loved the influence of ecclesiastical power, which defended the rights of the governed and the down-trodden, checked the excesses of princely rulers, and governed its own subjects with mildness. Hence the proverb, "It is good to live under the crosier."

Q. Was this union never disturbed?

Yes; emperors and kings repeatedly encroached on the sacred rights of the Church, in order to increase their own power.

Q. Name some examples.

R. 1. Emperor Henry IV. of Germany dared to appoint bishops and sold ecclesiastical offices; but Pope Gregory VII. vigorously defended the rights of the Church. Henry had to yield and did penance for this sacrilege at Canossa, 1076.

2. Emperor Frederic Barbarossa of Germany not only infringed on the rights of the Church, but even undertook sacrilegiously to enthrone an anti-pope and depose Alexander III.; but a terrible pestilence broke out and destroyed his army. Terrified by this judgment of God, he sought and obtained reconciliation with the Church.

3. King Henry II. of England passed laws (Articles of Clarendon, 1164,) arrogating rights of the Church to his crown (For example, appointment of bishops, appeal to Rome, etc.). St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who opposed such proceedings, was assassinated. But the excommunication of the Pope and the indignation of the people forced the king to sue for peace.

4. Philip, the Fair, king of France, made similar claims, detrimental to the liberty of the Church, which were developed by his successors and called Gallican liberties. Pope Boniface VIII. was insulted and made prisoner by the king's minions, but set free by his own faithful subjects. The last days of the king's life were sad and he died an object of hatred to his people. His three sons died in quick succession and the royal family of the Capets became extinct.

Q. What was understood by the dispute about the Right of Investiture ?

R. It was a dispute between the popes and the princes about the right to invest the newly elected bishops and abbots with ring and crosier. While the popes claimed this right on account of the spiritual power, which they conferred upon these prelates, the princes claimed it on account of the temporal power, which the prelates received from them as their vassals.

Q. How was this dispute settled ?

R. This dispute was finally settled between Pope Calixtus II. and Henry V., emperor of Germany, by the Concordat of Worms (1122), so that the pope should invest the prelates with ring and crosier as emblems of their spiritual power, and the emperor should confer the temporal power by the imperial sceptre.

Q. Which was the most dangerous heresy of the Middle Ages ?

R. The heresy of the Albigenses, which during the 13th century had secretly spread over the countries of Europe. They denied the Incarnation and Redemption, taught that the world had been created by the evil spirit, and

held doctrines destructive of marriage and of order in Church and State. The Church excommunicated them and the State punished them as criminals.

NOTE.—The Church is God's kingdom on earth with a divinely instituted hierarchy, constitution, and laws. Hence she loves order, and this also in the State, be it republican or monarchical. Where, as in our country, Church and State are separate, she is always on the side of the constitution, law, and order, and teaches her children to cherish and uphold them.

Worldly power and success, commercial prosperity, development of science and art, rank infinitely below the spiritual blessings of divine faith and its graces for the salvation of immortal souls and their eternal happiness. To bring the latter to the nations is the great mission of the Church of Christ Crucified. If temporal blessings have come so richly to the nations through their union with the Church, they came as Christ has said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you."

CHAPTER X.

Benefits which the Church bestowed upon the World during the Middle Ages.

Q. What did the Church do for the nations in the Middle Ages?

R. She bestowed innumerable blessings upon the nations which had been pagan savages, and which became civilized, Christian peoples through her labors.

Q. Name some of these blessings.

R. Under her influence the wise laws and constitutions of the people were framed (e. g. Magna Charta in England). She abolished slavery, founded hospices for travelers, hospitals for the sick, orphanages and foundling asylums; she established schools, colleges, and universities in all Christian countries and endowed them; she fostered arts and science. Architecture flourished in the Roman and Gothic styles. In her convents countless books were written or copied; painting, sculpture, and music were developed.

Q. What great religious orders were founded during this epoch?

R. The two great orders of the Franciscans and Dominicans were founded in

the beginning of the thirteenth century, and became beacons of holiness and learning to the world.

St. Francis of Assisi, the saint of seraphic love, founded the Franciscan order, which gave to a worldly age the great example of evangelical poverty and missionary zeal.

St. Dominic founded the Dominican order, which gave to the Church great missionaries and theologians.

St. Robert founded the Cistercian order, of which St. Bernard, the great servant of Mary, became the shining light.

St. Bruno of Cologne founded the Carthusian order, famous for its practice of lifelong penance and silence.

St. Norbert, one of the most holy and eloquent men of his time, founded the Premonstratensians.

Berthold, the crusader, built a convent on Mt. Carmel in Palestine, and founded the order of the Carmelites, which spread the devotion of the Scapular of the Blessed Virgin over the whole world.

St. John de Matha founded the order of Trinitarians, which delivered innumerable Christians from Mohammedan slavery.

Q. What monuments are left to testify to the work of the Church during the Middle Ages?

R. The great cities, magnificent cathedrals, convents, universities, countless works of art, and especially immense libraries, have been left imposing monuments of the works of God's Church during the Middle Ages.

Q. What illustrious and holy doctors flourished in this age?

R. During this age flourished the great doctors of the Church, St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, St. Bernard, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventure, and many other great teachers of sacred learning, called scholastics or schoolmen.

Q. What great discoveries mark the close of the Middle Ages?

R. 1. The invention of the art of printing by Johann Guttenberg (1450) at Strasburg, Germany. The first book printed was a Latin Bible.

2. The invention of the mariner's compass by Flavio Gioja in Italy about the same time.

3. The invention of gunpowder by a German monk, Berthold Schwarz, at Freiburg, about 1370.

4. The discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

5. The revival of the ancient literature and arts of Greece and Rome, which, after the fall of Constantinople, spread over Europe, and were fostered, mainly by the Popes.

Renaissance, Michael Angelo, Raphael, etc.

6. The revival of the study of ancient Roman law, which developed the science of law; though some of its principles were often abused by princes in the interest of absolute power.

Q. What does this show?

R. This shows that the Catholic Church had educated the once barbarian nations to a high degree, and that to her belongs the merit of the great discoveries, which changed the world and introduced the modern age.

NOTE.—The nations of Europe had been converted and civilized, the soil was under cultivation, commerce and traffic expanded over land and sea, arts and science flourished, higher and elementary education were provided for by numerous universities, colleges, and schools, institutions of charity covered the land, the trades were protected by guilds, and all men and nations were united by the one great bond of Catholic faith and charity. This was the work of the Holy Catholic Church.

CHAPTER XI.

The So-called Reformation, or the Apostasy of Protestantism.

Q. Can the Church of God be reformed?

R. No; a divine institution like the Church, cannot be reformed by men. The work of man and the morals of man can be reformed, but not the work of God.

Q. What do we call the teachings of men, who undertake to change the doctrines of God's holy Church?

R. We call such teaching "heresy." (For instance, heresy of Arianism, or Nestorianism.)

Q. Name some of the men who taught heresy in the beginning of the modern age.

R. Wycliffe in England, and John Huss in Bohemia, taught private interpretation of the Bible, denied the divine institution of the hierarchy, and proclaimed doctrines destructive of State and Church. This heresy was condemned at the council of Constance 1414.

Q. Which heresies have become most notable?

R. The heresy of Martin Luther in Germany, that of Zwingli in Switzer-

land, of Calvin in Geneva, and that of the Anabaptists.

Q. Who was Martin Luther?

R. Luther was born at Eisleben, Saxony, of Catholic parents (1483). Frightened by the sudden death of his friend, he became an Augustinian monk, without sufficiently probing his vocation. His nature was passionate and soon led him into religious errors. When in 1517 the Dominican monk, John Tetzel, preached at Wittenberg the Jubilee indulgence granted by Pope Leo X., Luther challenged him to a debate. Soon his heretical views betrayed themselves, and, when he refused to submit to the authority of the Church, he was excommunicated. Then he publicly declared his apostasy, broke his vows, and married an eloped nun.

Q. What were the false doctrines of Luther?

R. 1. In consequence of original sin, man has no free will, and is in his nature totally depraved.

2. That therefore all his works are sin.

3. That faith alone, *i. e.* the belief that Christ saved us, covers all sins and gives eternal salvation; that good works therefore are useless.

4. Private interpretation of the Bible as the sole rule of faith.

Q. What principal Catholic doctrines did Luther reject ?

R. Luther rejected the authority of the pope and bishops, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the sacraments of Penance and Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony; fasting, prayers for the dead, invocation of the saints, and many other doctrines.

Q. How did Luther support his false doctrines ?

R. Rejecting the teaching authority of the Church and divine tradition, he claimed that the Bible alone contained God's word and that his interpretation of it was true and infallible.

Q. What does the Bible say to such a principle ?

R. We read in the Bible that Christ says : "He that does not hear the Church let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican; and St. Paul says: "The Church is the pillar and foundation of all truth." Hence to discard the teaching authority of God's Church, and to place private interpretation in its stead, is a heresy.

Q. Who was Zwingli, and what was his teaching?

R. Zwingli was a priest in Switzerland, deposed by his bishop for immorality. He denied the real presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament and other Catholic doctrines, in a similar manner as Luther.

Q. Who was John Calvin, and what did he teach?

R. John Calvin was a student at the university of Paris who became tainted with Luther's heresy. He taught salvation by faith alone, the total depravation of human nature through original sin, and absolute predestination, *i. e.* that God had predestined a certain part of mankind for heaven and the other for hell. John Knox, founder of Presbyterianism in Scotland, was his disciple.

Calvin established himself in Geneva, Switzerland, which became the stronghold of Calvinism, and where he ruled with tyrannical power and intolerance.

Q. What did the Anabaptists teach?

R. The Anabaptists taught that the baptism of infants is invalid and therefore rebaptized every one. They announced another kingdom of Christ on earth, in which neither government, nor laws, nor property should exist.

Q. Who was Henry VIII., and how did he apostatize ?

R. Henry VIII. was king of England. He demanded a divorce from his lawful wife, Catherine of Arragon, in order to marry a young lady of his court. When Pope Clement refused, he fell away and forced all England into apostasy. He is the founder of the Episcopalians or Anglicans. He had in quick succession six wives, of whom he beheaded two.

Q. What were the main causes that led to the apostasy of princes and peoples to these heresies ?

R. 1. The doctrine of salvation by faith alone without good works was easy and pleasant for sensual man; so also divorce and the abolition of the religious vows.

2. Princes, city governments, and the nobility found through it an opportune pretext for robbing the Church of her possessions, lands, convents, universities, and schools.

In Germany and England, the property thus stolen amounted to about one-fifth of the entire territory.

3. The governments forced the people into their apostasy by establishing the principle, that the prince who rules the

territory also rules the religion and holds supreme power in spiritual things as well as in temporal.

Q. How was Sweden torn away from the Church?

R. Gustav Wasa, who had freed his country from the power of Denmark, became King of Sweden in 1523, and, seeing that by seizing Church property and abolishing the hierarchy, he would obtain absolute power, he introduced Lutheranism by force and deceit, and thus destroyed what the great St. Ansgar had founded.

Q. How was Denmark separated from the Church?

R. Christian II. and Frederic I. introduced Protestantism into Denmark, Norway, and Iceland against the will of the people. Bishops were beheaded or imprisoned and Church property was confiscated.

Q. How did Holland fall away?

R. William of Orange led the people into rebellion against their King Philip II. of Spain, and became the head of the Dutch republic in 1578. The Catholic religion was forbidden and Calvinism adopted as the state religion.

Q. What happened in France ?

R. The heresy of Calvin seduced many who were called Huguenots. They conspired against the king in order to bring one of their party to the throne, and waged bloody wars against their lawful sovereign.

Q. Give some account of St. Bartholomew's night.

R. In 1572 King Charles of France was informed that the Huguenots had conspired against his life. He then commanded that during the night (St. Bartholomew's) his soldiers should fall upon the Huguenots and kill them.

Q. Did the Church ever approve of such a cruel act ?

R. No, she always has condemned any such acts, which are contrary to law, order, and Christian charity.

Q. What happened in Prussia ?

R. Prussia was a land, taken from the heathens and civilized by German knights in the name of the Church. But in 1522 Albrecht of Brandenburg, who was then superior of the order, became a Lutheran, broke his vows and married. He then made himself prince of the land and introduced Lutheranism.

Q. What happened in Scotland?

R. John Knox preached Calvinism there and advised the nobility to join him and take the property of the Church. They followed his sordid advice and rebelled against their Catholic queen, Mary Stuart. She fled to England, where she was beheaded at the command of her treacherous cousin, Queen Elizabeth of England, because Mary was the legitimate heir to the English throne.

Q. What happened in Ireland?

R. Ireland refused to accept Protestantism from England. Cromwell came with an English army and devastated Ireland with sword and fire. About ten million acres of land were confiscated and twenty-nine thousand people sold as slaves to America. The remaining Catholics were driven into the poverty-stricken province of Connaught with the words: "To hell or to Connaught."

Up to 1800, England treated Ireland in a most tyrannical manner and declared through the court: "For Catholics there is no law" (that is in the land). Notwithstanding all this, Ireland has always remained faithful to the Church, and finally in 1829 forced England through

its great son Daniel O'Connell, to grant religious liberty.

Q. What followed the establishment of Protestantism?

R. Bloody wars and revolutions. In Germany, the 30 years' war between Protestants and Catholics was waged, through which Germany became a desert and its former population of seventeen millions was reduced to four millions. In France, the four Huguenot wars laid waste the land. In England, Mary Queen of Scots and King Charles I. were beheaded and bloody wars followed each other in quick succession. War was waged in the Netherlands and in Switzerland. Cities, convents and churches were destroyed in countless numbers, priests and nuns were massacred, and libraries and the finest works of art perished.

Q. What does this show?

R. It shows that these new religions were not of God; for Christ has said: "Thereby the world shall know that you are my disciples, if you love one another."

Q. What was the practical result of the chief principle of Protestantism, private judgment?

R. The principle of private judgment, according to which every one may frame

his religion from his own understanding of the Bible, resulted in the rise of numerous sects.

Q. Did these sects remain unchanged?

R. These sects have continually changed and were split and subdivided into other sects, so that at the present time protestantism is a Babel of conflicting sects. There are about 150 sects in the United States.

Q. Which are the more prominent among the later sects?

R. The Methodists, founded by John Wesley, an Episcopalian preacher, at Oxford, England, 1734.

The Baptists, founded by Roger Williams, at Providence, Rhode Island, 1639.

The Congregationalists, founded by Robert Browne in England about 1600.

The Quakers, founded by George Fox, in England, 1647.

One of the latest sects is the Salvation Army, founded by General Booth of London, England.

NOTE.—That the principle of private judgment resulted in the rise of so many different and conflicting sects, proves that it is false.

Protestantism has destroyed the great Christian commonwealth of nations, established during the Middle Ages. It has driven the wedge

of religious dissension between the nations, heretofore united by the bond of the same faith, between rulers and subjects, even between the inhabitants of the same country.

Having rejected the ancient hierarchy, it transferred the ecclesiastical power to the princes and made them almost absolute rulers, supreme in temporal and spiritual things.

The sweeping confiscation of church property, heretofore devoted to charity and to higher and elementary education, retarded for a long time educational and social progress, as Luther and his friend Melanchton confessed. The bloody wars and revolutions, which followed in its wake, interrupted the development of science and art.

The large number of contending sects, which have sprung and still spring from the Protestant doctrine of private judgment, has given to the Christian world so sad an aspect of discord and contradiction, that not only the minds of many in Christian lands are unbalanced by doubt and uncertainty, but also the conversion of heathen nations has been rendered extremely difficult. To the present day, this religious separation and antagonism runs like a deep chasm between the citizens of the same country and sorely affects the equality of legislation, individual rights, and national unity.

CHAPTER XII.

Council of Trent 1545—1563 and its Results.

Q. What did the Church do to counteract the spread of Protestantism ?

R. Pope Paul III. convened a general council at Trent, in Tyrol, in order to condemn these false doctrines and to establish practicable rules for the promotion of faith and morals.

Q. Did the council have good results ?

R. Yes, the Council of Trent was so blessed in its work that since then a new life of sanctity, learning, and zeal has pervaded the Church. Great popes and bishops like St. Pius V. and St. Charles Borromeo arose, and many new religious orders were established to promote Christian education and charity.

Q. Name some of these newly established orders.

R. 1. The Society of Jesus, which was founded in the year 1540 by St. Ignatius, formerly a Spanish knight. It gave to the Church a large number of men, illustrious for their sanctity and profound learning. It stemmed the flood of Protestant heresy in Europe, founded an

admirable system of higher education, and sent out numerous missionaries to pagan countries.

2. The order of Capuchins (1528), which had for its aim the practice of severe penance and poverty and missionary labors for the salvation of souls.

3. The congregation of the Oratorians, which was founded by the famous St. Philip of Neri, the apostle of Rome.

4. The congregation of St. Maurus, a branch of the great Benedictine Order, which devoted itself to ecclesiastical studies, and produced great authors, like Mabillon, Montfaucon, Ruinart, and others.

6. The order of the discalceated Carmelites, established by the two seraphic saints of Spain, St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross.

6. The congregation of the Passionists, founded by St. Paul of the Cross, devoted to the practice of penance, and to missionary work.

7. The congregation of the Lazarists, or priests of the missions, and that of the Sisters of Charity. Both were founded by St. Vincent de Paul, the immortal hero of charity, who exhausted his life in continual works of spiritual and corporal mercy.

8. The congregation of the Redemptorists, which was founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori, and became a great missionary order.

9. The following religious orders were founded to further the cause of Christian education: The Christian Brothers of the Schools, by John Baptiste de La Salle; the Piarists, by Joseph Calasanctius; the Sisters of the Visitation, by St. Francis de Sales, bishop of Geneva, and St. Frances Chantal; the Ursuline Sisters, by St. Angela de Merici; the Sisters of Notre Dame, by St. Peter Fourier; the Sisters of Providence; and many others.

Q. What other great consolation did God give to His Church during these times ?

R. A wonderful and numerous array of Saints appeared during these times and consoled with the lustre of their holy lives the Church, the Spouse of Christ, who had been robbed of so many children and despoiled of her possessions by the apostasy of the sixteenth century.

Q. Name some of the prominent Saints.

R. St. Ignatius of Loyola, whose motto was: "All for the greater honor and glory of God;"

St. Francis Borgia, formerly grandee of Spain, who left the world and its vanity, to enter the convent;

St. Francis Xavier, the great wonder-worker, who, after a life of incessant apostolic labors, died a solitary death on the Island Sancian, looking toward China, which he had longed to convert;

St. Aloysius and St. Stanislaus, youths of angelic chastity;

St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, the hero of charity, who gave his large inheritance to the poor, lived in voluntary poverty, and, during the great pestilence, became the father of the afflicted and the dying;

St. Philip Neri, burning with the love of God and with charity for suffering mankind;

St. Francis de Sales, bishop of Geneva, the saint of meekness;

St. Vincent de Paul, the apostle of mercy, who sold himself into slavery for the deliverance of others;

St. Teresa, a virgin of seraphic sanctity and wisdom, whose writings the Church has designated as heavenly;

St. John of the Cross, and St. John of God, her countrymen;

St. Alphonsus Liguori, the saint of the confessional;

In our own hemisphere, many martyrs in the Indian missions of North America; St. Rosa of Lima, in Peru; St. Francis

Solanus, called the apostle of Peru; St. Louis Bertrand, who converted 150,000 Indians in New Granada; St. Peter Claver, apostle of the negroes.

Q. How did God replace the losses which the Church suffered through the apostasy of the sixteenth century ?

R. God raised up zealous missionaries who went to heathen lands and converted millions to the faith.

Q. Name some of these missionaries.

R. St. Francis Xavier, of the Society of Jesus, went to India and Japan, converted nations and kingdoms, and wrought many miracles. This work was successfully continued by other Jesuits, and the faith of the converts was so sincere and firm, that in the persecution of Japan more than a million suffered martyrdom with heroic fortitude.

In China, the Jesuits Ricci, Schall, and their associates, obtained by their holiness and learning official recognition of the Catholic religion from the emperor, and erected a large number of churches.

In Mexico, where every year 20,000 human victims were sacrificed on the altars of the false gods, Franciscan Fathers from Spain established the faith and brought peace and civilization to the poor Indians.

Franciscan Fathers became the pioneers of the cross also in New Mexico and California (Father Junipero).

In North America, Jesuits (Breboeuf, Jogues, Marquette, and others) labored among the savage Indian tribes, and many of them won the crown of martyrdom.

In South America, the Jesuits converted the barbarian population of Paraguay and changed the wilderness into a prosperous country.

All over South America, Central America, and in the newly discovered regions of Africa, Franciscan, Dominican, and Jesuit missionaries evangelized the heathen inhabitants.

NOTE.—The apostasy in the sixteenth century, with the ensuing revolutions and wars, caused such a decline of religion and morality in the countries afflicted by it, that even Luther had to confess: "Under the Pope's rule, the people were mild and generous; but, under the new gospel, nobody will give, but the one cheats the other; and, the longer the gospel is preached, the more the people are sinking into avarice, pride, and luxury. Verily, the devil has got twice into them." Meanwhile, the Church of God, which the blasphemous apostate monk had pretended to reform, arose from the fire of affliction in renewed vigor, and stood forth as the immaculate Spouse of Christ, exalted by the sanctity, learning, and zeal of her children.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Eighteenth Century.

Q. What was the final outcome of the Protestant heresy?

R. After setting aside the authority of God's Church, and making each individual the interpreter of his own Bible and the framer of his own religion, men advanced from denying certain doctrines of Christianity to the denial of all revealed religion, and thus ended in infidelity.

Q. What did they call themselves?

They called themselves "Free-thinkers," *i. e.*, men, who recognize no Divine authority in matters of religion,—

Or "Rationalists," *i. e.*, men, who form their religious ideas from weak human reason and nature alone.

Q. Where did free-thought originate?

R. Free-thought originated in Protestant England and spread to Holland, France, Germany, and the United States.

Q. Who became its most notorious promoters?

R. The so-called Encyclopedists of France, a society of free-thinkers, who were filled with satanic hatred against

Christ and his Church and had sworn to destroy it. Voltaire was their leader. After a life of unspeakable immorality and blasphemy he died in despair.

Q. What sect adopted free-thought as its doctrine?

Freemasonry, which was founded in London on the 24th of July, 1717, adopted free-thought as its fundamental doctrine. Bound by oaths of secrecy, it spread quietly but swiftly through the world, and everywhere opposed the Church of God.

Pope Clement XII. put the censure of excommunication on Freemasonry, and all succeeding popes renewed it.

Q. Did the rulers and governments oppose free-thought and Freemasonry?

R. Many of the rulers and governments of Christian countries became not only infected, but also upheld and fostered them among their people.

Q. What false doctrines about the relation of Church and State added to the dangers of the age?

R. The doctrines of Gallicanism and Josephinism, which arrogated to the princes undue power over ecclesiastical affairs and tended to reduce the Church to the condition of a mere servant of the state.

Q. Which Catholic countries became infested with these doctrines ?

R. These false doctrines were put into execution by Joseph II., emperor of Austria, and other German princes. (Josephinism).

The government of Portugal, and the kings of the Bourbon family who ruled in France, Spain, and in several of the Italian states, combined for the same purpose. (Gallicanism).

Q. To what unfortunate measure did they force the Pope ?

R. In the year 1772, they forced Pope Clement XIV. to decree the abolition of the Jesuit Order, which had been one of the strongest bulwarks of the Church and the rights of the Papacy since the so-called reformation.

Q. What was the aim of these Catholic rulers in their hostility to the Church ?

R. Like the Protestant princes who had become supreme in spiritual things as well as in temporal and thus obtained absolute power over their people, the Catholic princes now also sought absolute power to the detriment of religious liberty.

Q. What were the consequences of these destructive measures ?

R. 1. The absolute power of princes severely curtailed the people's rights.

2. Unprincipled free-thought set loose the spirit of rebellion and anarchy.

3. The Church, shackled by unjust state laws, was unable to protect the people against their oppressors, as she did in the Middle Ages; nor could she guard their just struggles for liberty against the excesses of anarchy.

Q. What was the final result ?

R. The fearful French revolution broke out in 1789 and filled France with bloodshed and Europe with horror.

Q. To what excesses did free-thought lead men in this revolution ?

R. 1. They declared publicly in their assembly at Paris, that France had ceased to acknowledge God, and then brought a bad woman in solemn procession to the church, where they placed her on the altar and worshipped her as goddess of reason.

2. They established the guillotine, and, after having beheaded their King, Louis XVI. and his wife, Queen Mary Antoinette, they sent daily about two hundred victims of all classes and sexes to the

guillotine. Two millions of innocent French people perished within a few years in the name of reason and liberty.

Q. Who were the leaders of this fearful terrorism ?

R. Robespierre, Marat, and Danton were the leaders in this reign of terror.

Q. How did the revolution end ?

R. Trembling for their own lives, Robespierre and his party announced that the French nation should believe again in God and in the immortality of the soul. But they also fell victims to the guillotine as they had deserved.

Q. Who put an end to the revolution ?

R. Napoleon Bonaparte, who became emperor of the French nation, put an end to the revolution.

Q. What measures did he take in order to give stability to his government ?

R. Knowing that without God and religion no nation can prosper, he made peace with the Church and gave religious freedom.

Q. Did he persevere in his obedience to the Church ?

R. Blinded by his worldly success, he dared to attack the Pope, Pius VII., and had him brought as prisoner to France.

Q. How did God punish this sacrilege?

R. On the snowfields of Russia, Napoleon's immense army, which had conquered Europe, was destroyed by the elements, and of a million soldiers only about fifty thousand returned. Napoleon died a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena, but Pope Pius VII. returned triumphantly to Rome.

NOTE.—Twenty years of bloody wars followed the outbreak of the French revolution and swept with destructive fury over the countries of Europe. Finally, when, after a three days' battle at Leipsic, the power of Napoleon had been overthrown and the allied rulers of Europe met on the blood-stained battlefield, they recognized in fear and trembling the judgment of God over the infidelity of the eighteenth century, and, kneeling down, they pledged themselves solemnly: "We and our people will serve the Lord."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Nineteenth Century.

Q. What great task awaited the action of the Church at the beginning of this century?

R. The great task of reorganizing church affairs in those countries where the destructive teachings of the eighteenth century and the ravages of the revolution had spread.

Q. In what respects had the Church suffered most?

R. 1. Communications between Rome and the bishops of the different countries had been either severed or hampered by unjust laws.

2. Episcopal sees had been abolished or kept vacant by the governments.

3. Religious orders had been suppressed and their property confiscated.

4. The losses in property and funds, which the Church suffered through the so-called secularization, were enormous and left her almost destitute.

Q. Name the Popes who engaged in this work.

Popes Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and Pius IX., who concluded concordats or agreements with the different governments, whereby the

relations between Church and State were peaceably settled.

While the Church always observed conscientiously the rules of these concordats, different states, such as France, Spain, Portugal, and others, broke them whenever it was to their advantage.

Q. What Pope had the longest and most eventful pontificate in this century?

R. Pope Pius IX., who ruled in the see of St. Peter for thirty-two years.

1. In his encyclicals and in the famous syllabus, he exposed and condemned the false doctrines of Gallicanism and Liberalism.

2. In the year 1854, he solemnly declared the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

3. In the year 1869, he convened the great Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, in which the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope in the solemn decisions on matters of faith and morals was declared.

Q. What illustrious Pope succeeded Pius IX?

Pope Leo XIII. succeeded Pope Pius IX. on the 20th of February, 1878, and has governed the Church with wisdom, meekness, and energy to the end of this century.

Q. How did Divine Providence aid these efforts of the Pontiffs for the Church ?

R. Divine Providence raised up in all countries large numbers of great and holy men and women, who labored with wonderful success in the interests of religious liberty and piety, Christian science and education, of charity and social progress.

Montalembert, Lacordaire, Ozanam, and others in France; Overberg, Witmann, Goerres, Ketteler, Windthorst, and others in Germany; Daniel O'Connell, Father Matthew, Archbishop McHale, and others in Ireland; Cardinals Wiseman, Newman, Manning, and others in England; Donoso-Cortes, Balmes, and others in Spain; Sterks, De Ram, Dechamps, and others in Belgium; Lachat, Greith, Mermillod, and others in Switzerland; and in the United States, Bishops Cheverus, Carroll, Neuman, England, Hughes, Spalding, and others, and laymen like Orestes Brownson, the First Sister of Charity, Mrs. Seton, and others.

Q. What about the religious orders in this century ?

R. The Society of Jesus was solemnly re-established by Pope Pius VII. (1814), and soon grew to large dimensions. The old religious orders, which had been despoiled and persecuted toward the end of the last and at the beginning of this century, arose with renewed vigor and have greatly increased in numbers and influence. A very great number of new

religious orders and congregations, working mainly in the cause of Christian education and charity, have sprung up and spread over the old and the new world.

Q. How does the Church prosper in the different parts of the world ?

R. 1. In the United States of North America, the growth of the Church has been surprising. In 1789 there was but one bishop, John Carroll of Baltimore, and 100,000 Catholics, and at the end of this century there are ten million Catholics, one cardinal, fourteen archbishops, and seventy-three bishops. Three great national councils have been held in Baltimore, and churches, schools, and convents cover the land.

Canada, which had in 1817 but one bishop, has at present seven archbishops and twenty-four bishops.

2. In Australia, the English government had forbidden Catholic worship with great intolerance up to the year 1820; since then Catholic priests were admitted and there are now 600,000 Catholics in a total population of three millions.

3. In Asia, Catholic missions are expanding continually, in spite of repeated bloody persecutions.

4. In Africa, new missionary fields have been opened by the explorers, and are now being evangelized by numerous zealous priests.

5. In Europe, the Church is making great progress, especially in those countries that were formerly exclusively Protestant, such as England, Scotland, Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia.

Q. Has the Church passed through persecutions in this century also ?

R. Yes; she has passed through many and violent persecutions:

1. In 1870, the Italian government seized by force the Papal States, and made the Holy Father virtually a prisoner in the Vatican.

2. In Germany, a violent persecution broke out in 1873 (May laws), but the Catholics, faithful to their bishops and priests, bore it with patient fortitude and by united political efforts forced the government to desist.

3. Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and some of the South American republics, also had periods of persecution.

Q. How did these persecutions affect the Catholic people ?

R. These persecutions have increased the faith and energy of the Catholic people.

Everywhere they defend fearlessly the rights of the Church; piety and religious vocations are on the increase; charitable and educational institutions multiply; sacred and secular science are eagerly cultivated; bishops, priests, and people are united in loyal submission to the Holy See.

Q. What has been the numeric development of the Church from the day of Pentecost to the present time?

R. On the day of Pentecost, when the twelve Apostles went forth from the Coenaculum to preach the Gospel, the Church numbered but a few hundred members within the walls of Jerusalem. To-day, after a lapse of 1800 years, she has expanded and is still expanding in ever-widening circles over the whole earth, and counts three hundred millions of children among all races, nations, and tribes of the world.

Thus the prophetic parable of our Lord, in which He compares His Church to a grain of mustard-seed, is being daily fulfilled.

Q. What dangers threaten Christendom at the present time?

R. 1. The spirit of infidelity, which is fostered by godless education, a licentious press, and secret societies.

2. The spirit of anarchy, which threatens authority, law, and order.

3. The spirit of liberalism, which pretends to reconcile Catholic truth with the false doctrines of modern thought.

4. The spirit of socialism and communism, which attempts to destroy the family and the rights of property.

Q. What alone can save the world from such dangers?

R. The return of the world to the teachings and graces which Jesus Christ entrusted to His Church. This alone can save the world from the grave dangers which threaten the very existence of human society.

Q. What is the future of the Church at the end of the 19th century?

R. The future of the Church will be like the past.

She will pass on through time, blessing the world with God's truth and grace.

She will suffer persecution for justice' sake, like Him who founded her.

She can never perish, because she is the work of God, and the Holy Ghost dwells in her till the end of time.

In short she will be the Church militant on earth, and, finally, the Church triumphant forever in heaven.

NOTE.—Eighteen hundred years have passed since Christ built His Church upon the rock of St. Peter. The persecutions of hostile state power, the slanders of lying heresy, the sneering of infidel philosophers, the treason of some of her own children, have combined against her from century to century, but she stands forever in serene majesty on the rock where her Divine Master has placed her, while the angry waves of human passions and hell's undying hatred beat against it. She blesses the world, prays for her enemies, and guides her children to Heaven. She fears not, for she is ever conscious of the Divine promise: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the powers of hell shall not prevail against her."

May we always love her, the benign mother of our souls, and cling to her with unshaken faith, whatever storms the dark powers of hell and the pride of the world may raise against her, and in her afflictions show her even greater love, as Mary and the chosen friends showed to Our Lord under the cross. Let us remember the beautiful words in which the English poet Dryden has described her:

"A milk-white hind, immortal and unchanged,
Fed on the lawns and in the forest ranged;
Without unspotted, innocent within,—
She feared no danger for she knew no sin.
Yet oft was she pursued. . . was often forced to fly
And doomed to death, but fated not to die."

List of the Popes.

(According to the *Gerarchia Cattolica*, official edition,
Dec. 23, 1898, Rome.)

Jesus Christ, the Son of God

and Founder of the Church, said to Simon: "Thou art Peter (a rock), and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in Heaven." St. Matt. xvi, 18, 19. "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." St. John xxi, 15-17.

In virtue of this divine appointment

St. Peter.....33-67

became after the Ascension of Christ the head of the Church, *The First Pope*. He established his See in Rome, then the capital of the known world, about the year 42. The first council, held in Jerusalem, was presided over by him. He died the death of martyrdom in the persecution of Nero. (67.)

2. *St. Linus*.....67-78

born at Vollatera, Italy, is mentioned by St. Paul in the second letter to Timothy, and succeeded St. Peter in the year 67.

3. *St. Cletus*78-90

Rome, Martyr.

4. *St. Clement I*.....90-100

Rome, Martyr. He is mentioned by St. Paul in his letter to the Philippians (I, 4). He has left us a letter to the Corinthians, full of pastoral wisdom, and is numbered among the apostolic Fathers.

NOTE.—The list of the Popes of the first and second centuries has been left to us by St. Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons, who wrote about the year 200. He says: "With the Church of Rome all churches must agree on account of her higher rank." (Adv. haereses 3, 3.)

CENTURY II.—11 POPES.

5. *St. Anacletus*.....100-112

Athens, Greece, Martyr, decreed that at the consecration of a bishop at least three bishops should assist.

6. *St. Evaristus*.....112-121

Bethlehem, Martyr, prescribed that matrimony should receive the solemn benediction of the priest.

7. *St. Alexander I*.....121-132

Rome, Martyr, insisted on the use of holy water in the churches and houses.

8. *St. Sixtus I*.....132-142

Rome, Martyr. To him is inscribed the insertion of the threefold Sanctus into the Mass.

9. *St. Telesphorus*142-154

Greece, Martyr. Confirmed the lenten fast and inserted the Gloria into the Mass.

10. *St. Hyginus*154-158

Athens, Martyr. Instituted Subdeaconship and Minor Orders.

11. *St. Pius I*.....158-167

Aquileja, Italy, Martyr, insisted that Easter should be celebrated on a Sunday.

12. *St. Anicetus*167-175

Syria, Martyr. St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna in Asia Minor and disciple of St. John, came to Rome in order to confer with him about the time of the celebration of Easter.

13. *St. Soterus*.....175-182

Italy, Martyr.

14. *St. Eleutherius*182-193

Greece, Martyr. He sent priests to Britain at the request of King Lucius.

15. *St. Victor I.*.....193-203

Africa, Martyr. He convened a council in Rome, in order to settle the dispute of the bishops of Asia Minor about the celebration of Easter.

CENTURY III.—15 POPES.

16. *St. Zephyrinus*.....203-220

Rome, Martyr, forbade metropolitans to pass sentence on their suffragan bishops without the consent of the Holy See.

17. *St. Calixtus I.*.....221-227

Rome, Martyr. One of the largest catacombs of Rome bears his name. The Church has always held his memory in great esteem on account of his successful combats against the heresies of his age.

18. *St. Urban I.*.....227-233

Rome, Martyr. In his reign St. Cecilia suffered martyrdom and left her large property to the Church.

19. *St. Pontian*.....233-238

Rome, Martyr.

20. *St. Anterus*..238-239

Greece, Martyr, ordered the collection of the acts of the martyrs.

21. *St. Fabian*.....240-253

Rome, Martyr. The historian Eusebius relates that the choice fell on him, because a dove had perched on his head at the election.

22. *St. Cornelius*.....254-255

Rome, Martyr. In his reign the clergy of Rome numbered 200 and the faithful 50,000. He convened a council in which Novatian, a schismatic and anti-pope, was excommunicated.

23. *St. Lucius I*.....255-257

Rome, Martyr.

24. *St. Stephanus I*.....257-260

Rome, Martyr. He upheld against St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, the ancient custom of the Church, not to rebaptize persons who had been baptized in due form by heretics.

25. *St. Sixtus II*.....260-261

Greece, Martyr. The famous martyrdom of St. Lawrence took place three days after his, according to his prediction.

26. *St. Dionysius*.....261-272

Italy.

27. *St. Felix I*.....272-275

Rome, Martyr. Prescribed the rite for the dedication of churches. In his letter to the bishop of Alexandria, he stated the teaching of the Church on the Bl. Trinity so clearly that the Council of Ephesus (431) quoted from it.

28. *St. Eutychian*.....275-283

Tuscany, Martyr. He forbade holy communion to drunkards, until they had reformed, but ordered wine to be blessed on the altar in condemnation of the Manichean heresy.

29. *St. Caius*.....283-296

Dalmatia, Martyr.

30. *St. Marcellinus*.....296-304

Rome, Martyr.

CENTURY IV.—11 POPES.

31. *St. Marcellus I*.....304-309

Rome, Martyr, insisted that councils need the approbation of the Holy See.

32. *St. Eusebius*.....309-311

Southern Italy.

33. *St. Melchiades*311-314

Africa. The last of the Popes buried in the catacombs. With the conversion of Emperor Constantine the era of persecutions ceased. For two hundred years, from St. Peter to St. Marcellus, the Popes had died the death of martyrdom for the fundamental truth of Christianity, that Christ is the Son of God.

Now the Church comes forth from the catacombs and the spiritual supremacy of the Popes over the whole Christian world appears plainly as an acknowledged fact.

34. *St. Sylvester I*.....314-337

Rome. Prescribed that the altars be of stone and covered with linen. His legates presided over the General Council of Nice (325), in which Arianism was condemned.

35. *St. Mark*337-340

Rome. The first Pope who conferred the pallium.

36. *St. Julius I*.....341-352

Rome, decreed the celebration of Christmas on the 25th of December for the whole Church. St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, appealed to him and was upheld by him against the Arian bishops.

37. *St. Liberius*.....352-366

Rome. He wrote to the Arian emperor: "Do not interfere in Church affairs and give not precepts, but rather learn them from us." He bore his exile with fortitude and returned an unconquered defender of the faith.

38. *St. Felix II*.....

Rome. During the exile of Pope Liberius.

39. *St. Damasus I*.....366-384

Spain. In his reign the Second General Council (at Constantinople) was held against Macedonius (381). Emperor Theodosius suppressed by his famous decree the last remnants of paganism. At the command of Damasus, St. Jerome edited the translation of the Bible, called the Vulgate.

40. *St. Siricius*.....384-398

Rome, held several councils for the suppression of heresies.

41. *St. Anastasius I*.....398-402

Rome, censured the errors of Origenes.

CENTURY V.—12 POPES.

42. *St. Innocent I*402-417

Italy. The bishops of northern Africa sent the acts of their council, in which

the heresy of Pelagius was condemned, to him. He approved them and excommunicated Pelagius. Then St. Augustine wrote: "The acts have been sent to the Holy See and the answer has arrived. The case is finished; let the heresy now have an end."

43. *St. Zozimus*. 417-418

Greece. Permitted the blessing of the Easter-candle in all parish churches.

44. *St. Boniface I*. 418-423

Rome, admonished the bishops of France to obtain for their councils the confirmation of the Holy See.

45. *St. Celestine I*. 423-432

Campagna, Italy. In his reign St. Patrick converted Ireland. He sent St. Palladius from Rome to Scotland as its first bishop. He convened the III. General Council at Ephesus (431), in which the heresy of Nestorius was condemned. When his letter to the Council was read, the Fathers answered: "This synod thanks Celestine, the new Paul, the guardian of the faith."

46. *St. Sixtus III*. 432-440

Rome.

47. *St. Leo I.*.....440-461

the Great, Rome. He saved Rome from the disastrous invasion of the barbarian Huns. The IV. General Council, which condemned the heresy of Eutyches, was convened at Chalcedon (451). When his letter to the Council had been read, the Fathers cried out as with one voice: "This is the true faith; St. Peter has spoken through the mouth of Leo."

48. *St. Hilary*.....461-468

Sardinia. From him dates the beginning of the great Vatican Library.

49. *St. Simplicius*.....468-483

Italy.

50. *St. Felix III*.....483-492

Rome.

51. *St. Gelasius I.*.....492-496

Rome. He held a council in Rome, by which the canon of the Holy Scriptures was decreed and a large number of apocryphal books was rejected. He introduced the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

52. *St. Anastasius II*.....496-498

Rome. Conversion of Clovis, king of the Franks.

53. *St. Symmachus*.....498-514

Rome, protected the Church in troubled times against schism and heresy, and supported 225 bishops, exiled during the persecution, in Africa.

CENTURY VI.—13 POPES.

54. *St. Hormisdas*.....514-523

Frosinone, Italy. He upheld the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the violence of Emperor Anastasius.

55. *St. John I*.....523-526

Tuscany, Martyr. The Arian Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, commenced a persecution, during which the holy Pope died in prison and the famous Christian philosopher Boethius was beheaded.

56. *St. Felix IV*.....526-530

Benevent, Italy.

57. *Boniface II*.....530-532

Rome. Under him the learned Dionysius Exiguus introduced the counting of the Christian era, commencing with the birth of Christ.

58. *John II*.....532-535

Rome. Emperor Justinian of Constantinople addressed him in his letter as the head of all churches.

59. *St. Agapitus*.....535-536

Rome.

60. *St. Silverius*.....536-537

Italy, Martyr. Died in exile, whither the emperor had sent him at the instigation of the monophysites. The bishops of Patara defended him before the emperor, and said: "Remember, there are many kings on earth, but only one Pope over all the churches of the world."

61. *Vigilius*.....537-555

Rome. Under him the V. General Council was convened at Constantinople and the famous dispute about the so-called Three Chapters settled (553).

62. *Pelagius I*.....555-560

Rome.

63. *John III*.....560-573

Rome.

64. *Benedict I*.....574-578

Rome, in a period of war and famine a benefactor of Italy.

65. *Pelagius II*.....578-590

Rome. Italy was visited by a fearful pestilence during which the Pope turned his house into a hospital and died a victim of his self-sacrificing charity.

66. *St. Gregory I*.....590-604
the Great. One of the greatest Fathers
and Doctors of the Church. He sent
St. Augustine with 40 Benedictine monks
to convert England. He reformed the
plain chant, and developed a wonderful
activity in establishing ecclesiastical dis-
cipline and order in all parts of the
world. Though the head of the Church,
he styled himself "the servant of the
servants of God."

CENTURY VII.—20 POPES.

67. *Sabinian*.....604-606
Italy. Introduction of bells.

68. *Boniface III*.....607
Rome.

69. *St. Boniface IV*.608-615
Southern Italy. Dedicated the ancient
Pantheon, or temple of all pagan gods,
to the Blessed Virgin. Institution of
All-Saints day.

70. *St. Adeodatus I*.....615-619
Rome, displayed heroic charity during a
fearful pestilence.

71. *Boniface V*619-625
Italy, took the young church of England
under his special care.

72. *Honorius I*625-638

Italy. He has been censured for having been remiss in condemning the heresy of the Monothelites. But this remissness was caused by the deceiving letter of Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople, their leader.

73. *Severinus*640

Rome.

74. *John IV*.....640-642

Dalmatia, expended the treasures of the Church to redeem captive Christians.

75. *Theodore I*642-649

Greece. 86 African bishops sent to him a synodal letter, in which they had written: "Since the earliest age it has been law, that decrees, formed in the most distant provinces, receive their legal force only through the confirming authority of the Roman See."

76. *St. Martin I*.....649-655

Italy, Martyr. For having condemned the heresy of the Monothelites, he was dragged a prisoner to Constantinople and sent into exile, where he died a martyr to the Faith.

77. *St. Eugene I*.....655-656

Rome.

78. *St. Vitalian*657-672

Italy. Sent the learned monk Theodore to England, as archbishop of Canterbury with jurisdiction over all England.

Introduction of organs into the churches of Italy.

79. *Adeodatus II*672-676

Rome.

80. *Donus I*676-678

Rome.

81. *St. Agatho*678-682

Greece. In his letter to the VI. General Council (at Constantinople, 681) he says: "It is a fact, that this See (Rome) through the grace of God has never strayed from the apostolic tradition and has never been tainted by heresy, because it has been said to Peter: "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not."

82. *St. Leo II*682-683

Sicily. In his decree, confirming the VI. General Council, he says: "We confirm it with the authority of St. Peter."

83. *St. Benedict II*684-685

Rome.

84. *John V*685-686

Syria.

85. *Conon*686-687
Thrace. Ordained St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia, Germany.

86. *St. Sergius I.*687-701
Sicily. Cedualla, King of East Anglia, Britain, was baptized in Rome. Sergius made St. Willibrord, the apostle of Friesland, bishop of that country.

CENTURY VIII.—13 POPES.

87. *John VI.*.....701-705
Greece.

88. *John VII.*.....705-707
Greece.

89. *Sisinnius*708
Syria.

90. *Constantine*.....708-715
Syria.

91. *St. Gregory II.*.....715-731
Rome. He gave apostolic faculties to St. Corbinian, the apostle of Bavaria and ordained St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, bishop, and made him primate of Germany.

Leo, the Isaurian, emperor of Constantinople, began the dispute about sacred images. (Iconoclasts).

92. *St. Gregory III*.....731-741
Syria, held a council in Rome against the Iconoclasts.

93. *St. Zachary*741-752
Greece. He saved Rome from the assault of the Lombards, and ratified the election of Pepin to the throne of the Franks.

94. *St. Stephen II*.....752
Rome, died before his consecration.

95. *Stephen III*.....752-757
Rome. He annointed Pepin, King of the Franks at Paris. Pepin defeated the troublesome Lombards, and gave the provinces and cities, taken from them, to the Holy See.

96. *St. Paul I.*757-767
Rome.

97. *Stephen IV*768-771
Sicily.

98. *Adrian I*.....771-795
Rome. Friend of Charles the Great. VII. General Council (at Nice, 787), which condemned the heresy of the Iconoclasts.

99. *St. Leo III*.....795-816
Rome. Consecrated Charles the Great, Roman emperor of the West, and protector of the Church.

CENTURY IX.—20 POPES.

100. *St. Stephen V*.....816-817

Rome.

101. *St. Paschal I*.....817-824

Rome, showed great zeal for the conversion of Denmark.

102. *Eugene II*.....824-827

Rome, held a council in Rome which decreed that in all episcopal cities, in parishes and fitting localities, schools for common and higher education should be erected.

103. *Valentine*827

Rome, reigned 40 days.

104. *Gregory IV*827-843

Rome, conferred the pallium on St. Ansgar, and appointed him apostolic legate over the northern nations.

105. *Sergius II*.....844-847

Rome.

106. *St. Leo IV*.....847-855

Rome. The piratical Saracens, who ravaged the coasts of Italy, were defeated by the papal army, and the port of the Tiber and Rome protected by fortifications.

107. *Benedict III*855-858

Rome.

108. *St. Nicholas I*858-867

Rome. A great and energetic Pope in troubled times. He upheld the sacredness of marriage against emperor Lothar II., and enforced ecclesiastical discipline and law everywhere. Beginning of the Greek Schism.

109. *Adrian II*867-872

Rome. VIII. General Council, held at Constantinople, condemned Photius and settled the Greek Schism. (869-870.)

110. *John VIII*.....872-882

Rome, received St. Methodius, apostle of the Slavs in Rome, and granted special faculties to him.

111. *Marinus I*.....882-884

Friend of King Alfred of England.

112. *St. Adrian III*.....884-885

Rome.

113. *Stephen VI*.....885-891

Rome, a father of the poor. He distributed all his property among the needy when he became Pope.

114. *Formosus*.....891-896
Italy. Crowned Arnulf, emperor of
Germany. The Greek schismatics sub-
mitted to the Pope.
115. *Boniface VI*896
Rome.
116. *Stephen VII*897-898
Rome.
117. *Romanus*.....898
Italy.
118. *Theodore II*.....898
Rome.
119. *John IX*.....898-900
Italy.

CENTURY X.—27 POPES.

During this period the Holy See suffered greatly from the disturbances caused by contending and powerful factions.

120. *Benedict IV*.....900-903
Rome.
121. *Leo V*903
Italy.
122. *Christopher*903-904
Rome.

123. *Sergius III.*..... 904-911

Rome.

124. *Anastasius III*.....911-913

Rome.

125. *Landus*.....913-914

Italy.

126. *John X*.....915-928

Italy.

127. *Leo VI*.....928-929

Rome.

128. *Stephen VIII*.....929-931

Rome.

129. *John XI*.....931-936

Rome.

130. *Leo VII*.....936-939

Rome.

131. *Stephen IX*.....939-942

Rome.

132. *Marinus II*.....943-946

Rome.

133. *Agapitus II*.....946-956

Rome. Conversion of Harald, King of Denmark.

134. *John XII*.....956-964

Rome. The first Pope who changed his name after election. He annointed

Otto, the Great, of Germany, as Roman emperor, which dignity remained thenceforth with the rulers of the German Empire.

135. *Benedict V*964-965
Rome.

136. *John XIII*965-972
Rome.

137. *Benedict VI*972-973
Rome.

138. *Donus II*973
Rome.

139. *Benedict VII*975-984
Rome, held several synods against the sin of simony.

140. *John XIV*984-985
Italy.

141. *Boniface VII*985
Rome.

142. *John XV*985-996
Rome.

143. *John XVI*996
Rome. Established rules for the canonization of Saints.

144. *Gregory V*996
Germany.

145. *John XVII*.....996-999
Italy.

146. *Sylvester II*.....999-1003
France. Gave to St. Stephen, King of Hungary, the title of "Apostolic Majesty." The celebration of All Souls Day, which had been introduced by St. Odilo of Cluny, was made by him general for the whole Church.

CENTURY XI.—19 POPES.

147. *John XVIII*.....1003
Rome.

148. *John XIX*1003-1009
Rome.

149. *Sergius IV*.....1009-1012
Rome.

150. *Benedict VIII*1012-1024
Rome. The monk, Guido of Arezzo, invented the system of notes, which caused a new era in the development of music. The Pope called him to Rome, and appointed him teacher of music.

151. *John XX*.....1024-1033
Rome.

152. *Benedict IX*.....1033-1044
Rome. Resigned in the year 1044.

153. *Gregory VI*.....1044-1046

Rome. Resigned in the year 1046.

154. *Clement II*.....1046-1047

Germany.

155. *Damasus II*.....1048

Germany.

156. *St. Leo IX*1049-1054

Germany. Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople, renewed the Greek Schism.

157. *Victor II*.....1055-1057

Germany.

158. *Stephen X*.....1057-1058

Germany.

159. *Benedict X*.....1058-1059

Rome.

160. *Nicholas II*.....1059-1061

Burgundy. Established the rule that the Pope should be elected by the Cardinals.

161. *Alexander II*.....1061-1073

Italy.

162. *St. Gregory VII*1073-1085

Italy. A great and holy Pope, whose life was devoted to reforming the abuses,

which had crept into the Church, and resisting with heroic fortitude the encroachments of princely power on the rights of the Church. When Henry IV. of Germany, who had done penance at Canossa and been absolved, rebelled again and invaded Rome, Gregory had to flee and died at Savona. The last words of the great defender of the Church were : "I have loved justice and hated iniquity; therefore I die in exile."

163. *Bl. Victor III*.....1087-1088
Benevent, Italy.

164. *Bl. Urban II*.....1088-1099
Rheims, France. He held a large assembly in Clermont, in France, in which the first crusade for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord was resolved on.

165. *Paschal II*.....1099-1118
Italy. His reign was disturbed by the struggle about the Right of Investiture between the Holy See and the princes (Henry I. of England and Henry IV. and V., of Germany). These princes claimed the right to transfer to the bishops and abbots of their realms the temporal power over their domains, i. e., to make them feudal lords by investing them

with crosier and ring; while the Pope justly claimed that crosier and ring are emblems of the spiritual power alone, and that this investiture belonged to him.

CENTURY XII.—16 POPES.

166. *Gelasius II*.....1118-1119

Italy. The dispute about the Right of Investiture continued. The Pope had to flee before Henry V., and died in Clugny, France.

167. *Calixtus II*.....1119-1124

Burgundy. The dispute about the Right of Investiture was finally settled by the Concordat of Worms (1122), so that the emperor should invest the prelates with the temporal power by the sceptre, and the Pope with the spiritual power by crosier and ring. IX. General Council held at the Lateran in Rome (1123).

168. *Honorius II*.....1124-1130

Italy.

169. *Innocent II*.....1130-1143

Rome. He held the X. General Council at the Lateran (1139) mainly about the reform of Church discipline.

170. *Celestine II*.....1143-1144

Italy.

171. *Lucius II*.....1144-1145

Bologna, Italy.

172. *Bl. Eugene III*.....1145-1153

Italy. He was a disciple of St. Bernard, who preached the second crusade.

173. *Anastasius IV*.....1153-1154

Rome.

174. *Adrian IV*..... 1154-1159

England.

175. *Alexander III*.....1159-1181

Italy. Emperor Frederic Barbarossa of Germany besieged Rome, but a pestilence destroyed his army. He made peace with the Pope, and so did Henry II. of England. XI. General Council, held at the Lateran, Rome, condemned the errors of the Albigenses (1179).

176. *Lucius III*1181-1185

Italy.

177. *Urban III*1185-1187

Italy.

178. *Gregory VIII*.....1187

Italy.

179. *Clement III*1187-1191

Rome. The third crusade under Frederic Barbarossa.

180. *Celestine III*1191-1198

Rome.

181. *Innocent III*1198-1216

Italy. Called the teacher of the world and the father of kings. He worked for the suppression of the Albigensian heresy and peace between the princes; held the XII. General Council at the Lateran against the heresies of the age and for the reformation of morals (1215). The commandment of the annual paschal communion was framed at this council. St. Francis of Assisi founded the Franciscan, and St. Dominic, the Dominican Order.

CENTURY XIII.—17 POPES.

182. *Honorius III*1216-1227

Rome, gave the papal approbation to the Franciscan and Dominican Orders.

183. *Gregory IX*1227-1241

Italy, a great and saintly pope, who defended the honor and rights of the Church against the tyrannical Frederic II. of Germany.

184. *Celestine IV*1241

Italy.

185. *Innocent IV*1243-1254

Italy. He convened the XIII. General Council at Lyons, France, by which Frederick II., emperor of Germany, was excommunicated and deposed (1245).

186. *Alexander IV* 1254-1261

Italy.

187. *Urbanus IV*.. .. .1261-1264

France. Instituted the Feast of Corpus Christi.

188. *Clement IV*.....1265-1268

France. Last crusade under Louis IX. of France.

189. *Bl. Gregory X*.....1271-1276

Piacenza, Italy. Held the XIV. General Council at Lyons (1279). Death of the great scholastics and doctors of the Church, St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventure. Rudolf of Hapsburg, king of Germany, restores order in the disturbed empire with the help of the Pope.

190. *Innocent V*.....1276

Savoy.

191. *Adrian V*.....1276

Italy.

192. *John XXI*.....1276-1277

Portugal.

193. *Nicholas III*.....1277-1280

Rome.

194. *Martin IV*.....1281-1285

France.

195. *Honorius IV*.....1285-1287

Rome.

196. *Nicholas IV*.....1288-1292

Italy.

197. *St. Celestine V*.....1294

Naples. Resigned in order to become a hermit.

198. *Boniface VIII*.....1294-1303

Italy. Mediated the peace between contending princes, canonized St. Louis of France, and proclaimed the first Jubilee indulgence. He defended the rights of the Church with great dignity against the covetous King Philip the Fair, of France, and suffered persecution and insults from the king's minions with apostolic fortitude.

CENTURY XIV.—10 POPES.

199. *Bl. Benedict XI*.....1303-1304

Italy. When his mother visited him in his pontifical state, the courtiers presented her arrayed in a rich dress; but the Pope would not recognize her until she appeared in the dress of her humble station. Then he arose, full of reverence, and said: "This is indeed my mother."

200. *Clement V*.....1305-1314

France. Under him the Knights Templar were suppressed at the urgent demand of Philip the Fair, by the XV. General Council held at Vienne, France (1312). He established his residence at Avignon, France, which was continued by the five succeeding French Popes.

201. *John XXII*..... 1316-1334

France. A great scholar in canon law, and protector of the universities. He caused the erection of the universities, Cambridge, England, and Cahors, France. From him dates the tolling of the bells for the evening Angelus.

202. *Benedict XII*.....1334-1342

France. Established peace between Portugal and Spain.

203. *Clement VI*.....1342-1352

France. Cola Rienzi's revolt in Rome. During the fearful black pestilence which devastated Europe, the Pope protected the Jews against the excited people.

204. *Innocent IV*.....1352-1362

France. Heresy of Wyckliffe in England.

205. *Bl. Urban V*.....1362-1370

France.

206. *Gregory XI*.....1370-1378

France. The residence of Popes in Avignon ended with him, and was taken up again in Rome.

207. *Urban VI*.....1378-1389

Italy. Six months after his election began the so-called Western Schism, caused by a number of cardinals, who claimed that Urban's election had not been according to the canons of the Church, and then elected an anti-pope, Clement VII., who was succeeded by Benedict XIII.

208. *Boniface IX*.....1389-1404

Italy.

CENTURY XV.—13 POPES.

209. *Innocent VII*.....1404-1406

Italy.

210. *Gregory XII*.....1406-1409

Italy. A council was convened by a number of cardinals at Pisa in order to stop the schism, but resulted only in the election of another doubtful Pope, called

211. *Alexander V*.....1409-1410

Who died in 1409, and was succeeded by

212. *John XXIII*.....1410-1415

Who resigned in 1415.

(These two Pisan Popes have been counted in the list on account of the doubts prevailing at the time.)

Gregory XII. resigned finally at the Council of Constance, in 1415, under the condition that the Council be first legitimately convoked by his authority, and then should elect another Pope to succeed him.

213. *Martin V*.....1417-1431

Rome. Was elected by the Council of Constance. The schism ceased.

214. *Eugene IX*.....1431-1447

Venice. Convened the XVII. General Council, which was held first at Ferrara,

then at Florence (1438). The Greek Bishops submitted and were united with the Church; but five years later the schism revived. Thus the Greeks themselves, having submitted three times to the authority of the Church, have judged and condemned their schism.

215. *Nicholas V*.....1447-1455

Italy. Fostered arts and sciences, and is one of the founders of modern science. He formed the famous Vatican Library, and gathered the greatest artists, scientists, and learned men of the age around him. During his reign Constantinople was conquered by the Turks (1453).

216. *Calixtus III*.....1455-1458

Spain. He preached and supported a crusade against the Turks, who threatened Europe. The Christians vanquished the 'Turks' power in the famous battle of Belgrade. He issued a solemn decision that Joan of Arc died a martyr for her religion and country.

217. *Pius II*.....1458-1464

Italy (Aeneas Sylvius). Condemned the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, France, which became afterwards the foundation of Gallicanism.

218. *Paul II*.....1464-1471

Venice. The first printing press was established in Rome.

219. *Sixtus IV*.....1471-1484

Italy. Received an embassy of the Czar of Russia, which brought Russia's rejection of the Greek Schism and submission to the Church according to the Council of Florence.

220. *Innocent VIII*.....1484-1492

Genoa. Mediated peace in England, distracted by the War of the Roses. Spain was freed from Mohammedanism and America discovered by Columbus.

221. *Alexander VI*.....1492-1503

Borgia, Spain.

CENTURY XVI.—17 POPES.

222. *Pius III*.....1503

Italy.

223. *Julius II*.....1503-1513

Italy. Laid the foundation of the Basilica of St. Peter, was the patron of art and the friend of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other eminent artists. He convened the XVIII. General Council in the Lateran, Rome.

224. *Leo X*.....1513-1521

Completed the Basilica of St. Peter, the grandest cathedral of the world. He excommunicated Luther.

225. *Adrian VI*.....1522-1523

Holland.

226. *Clement VII*.....1523-1534

Florence. Excommunicated Henry VIII. for divorcing himself from his lawful wife and marrying another.

227. *Paul III*.....1534-1549

Rome. Convoked the XIX. General Council at Trent, Tyrol. He approved the newly-founded Order of the Jesuits.

228. *Julius III*.....1550-1555

Rome.

229. *Marcellus II*.....1555

Italy. Reigned only 22 days.

230. *Paul IV*.....1555-1559

Italy. Published a bulla, in which he forbade, under excommunication, to establish slavery among the Indians of the West Indies.

231. *Pius IV*.....1559-1565

Italy. Ended and confirmed the Council of Trent. He reformed the Church

music with the assistance of the great Palestrina. St. Charles Borromeo, the great Archbishop of Milan and true reformer of church discipline, was his nephew.

232. *St. Pius V* 1566–1572

Italy. Through his zeal, a Christian fleet was put to sea and destroyed in a glorious victory, under Don Juan D'Austria, the Turkish fleet at Lepanto.

233. *Gregory XIII* 1572–1585

Italy. Corrected the calendar, which was gratefully received by the whole Christian world and is to-day in general use.

234. *Sixtus V* 1585–1590

Italy. A great and just ruler, who made the pontifical states the best governed country in Europe and organized the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in an admirable manner.

235. *Urban VII* 1590

Rome. Died before his coronation.

236. *Gregory XIV* 1590–1591

Italy.

237. *Innocent IX* 1591

Italy.

238. *Clement VIII*1592-1605

Italy. Established peace between Spain and France and between France and Savoy. He published the revised edition of the Vulgate Bible, which has been ever since the official text used by the Church.

CENTURY XVII.—11 POPES.

239. *Leo XI*.....1605

Italy.

240. *Paul V*.....1605-1621

Rome.

241. *Gregory XV* 1621-1623

Italy. Founded the propaganda, and canonized St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier.

242. *Urban VIII*.....1623-1644

Italy.

243. *Innocent X*..... 1644-1655

Rome. Condemned the errors of Jansenism.

244. *Alexander VII*.....1655-1667

Italy.

245. *Clement IX*.....1667-1669

Italy.

246. *Clement X*.....1670-1676

Rome. Forced Portugal to close its tribunal of the Inquisition.

247. *Innocent XI*.....1676-1689

Italy. Condemned the four Gallican articles and firmly opposed King Louis XIV. of France in his attacks on the rights of the Church.

248. *Alexander VIII*.....1689-1691

Italy.

249. *Innocent XII*.....1691-1700

Italy.

CENTURY XVIII.—8 POPES.

250. *Clement XI*1700-1721

Italy.

251. *Innocent XIII*.....1721-1724

Rome.

252. *Benedict XIII*.....1724-1730

Rome.

253. *Clement XII*.....1730-1740

Italy. Excommunicated Freemasonry.

254. *Benedict XIV*.....1740-1758

Italy. A man of profound learning and author of important works on canon law.

255. *Clement XIII*.....1758-1769

Italy.

256. *Clement XIV*.....1769-1774

Italy. The conspiracy of the ministers Pombal of Portugal, Aranda of Spain, Tanucci of Naples, supported by Voltaire and the Jansenists in France, had prepared a storm of passion against the Order of the Jesuits, who had been the staunch defenders of the rights of the Church against the encroachments of absolute state power. The kings of these respective countries, mostly of the Bourbon family, combined to force the Pope to decree the abolition of the Order. The Jesuits submitted to the decision of the Holy See with dignified obedience.

Shortly after the bloody French revolution broke out and swept over Europe, breaking the thrones of those absolute rulers, who had throughout the XVIII. century annoyed the Holy See and endeavored to enslave the Church.

257. *Pius VI*.....1775-1799

Rome. The army of the French revolution occupied the pontifical states. Pius VI. was dragged into captivity and died in Valencia.

CENTURY XIX.

258. *Pius VII*.....1800-1823

Italy. With apostolic courage, he defended the rights of the Church against the tyranny of the all-powerful Napoleon, emperor of the French, although a captive at Fontainebleau. But Napoleon lost his throne and the Pope returned in triumph to Rome. His first act was the re-establishment of the Order of the Jesuits in compliance with the general wish of the Christian world.

259. *Leo XII*.....1823-1829

Italy.

260. *Pius VIII*.....1829-1830

Italy.

261. *Gregory XVI*.....1831-1846

Italy.

262. *Pius IX*.1846-1878

Italy. The revolution 1848 swept over Europe and drove Pius into exile. After his return, he promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, condemned the liberalistic errors of the age in his encyclicals and syllabus, and convened the XX.

General Council at the Vatican, in which the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed.

The King of Italy robbed the Holy See of the pontifical states and Rome, and since then the Pope has lived a prisoner in the Vatican.

263. Leo XIII.....1878

Italy. Who has reigned in the See of St. Peter to the present day with mildness and wisdom.

NOTE.—The number of the Popes from St. Peter to Leo XIII. is 263, an imposing list of great and venerable men, who succeeded each other in the See of St. Peter for 1800 years. While the dynasties of the greatest empires disappeared in the lapse of time, this is immortal; for the promise of the Eternal God is upon it.

In the fierce battles of faith, they bore the first and greatest brunt—35 obtained the crown of martyrdom and about 40 suffered prison and exile as Confessors of the Faith.

Eighty two are venerated as Saints on the altars of the Church, and whatever was holy, good, and true in the history of Christian nations, found shelter and fostering care with the great and universal shepherds of Christ's flock.

The See of St. Peter has ever been the center of Catholic unity, as St. Cyprian called it; from it the faith has continuously radiated into the world and been safeguarded against error; for our Lord said to St. Peter: "And thou confirm

thy brethren.” The children of the Church all over the world look with reverence and love upon the venerable Pontiff in the Eternal City, the Father of Christendom. Of whatever race or nationality they be, at his throne all aspirations meet and are harmonized in the same faith and charity, of which he is the divinely appointed guardian; for after Christ had asked St. Peter three times, “Dost thou love me?” He said to him: “Feed my lambs and feed my sheep.”



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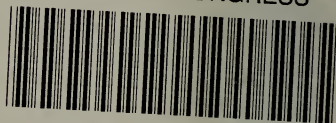
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